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VOL. III. NO. 167 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
13th July	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th ,,	Khiva	9000	..	..
15th ,,	alsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd ,,	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10800	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
26th ,,	Maloja	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th ,,	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th ,,	alsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	5th July	17th July
Kyrin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	15th July	27th July
Fuso Maru	K. Okamoto	6820	27th July	8 th August
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Augt

For Freight apply to:—

S. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B. 8

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
*Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	943	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

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Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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Mauritius Commercial Bank.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151

BANK OF BOMBAY.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

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S. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Sunday, the 18th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "CHAKLA" for Muscat Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

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Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier;
Bombay.

17th July, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
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Bombay to Cairo	435	660
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Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
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Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
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Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

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The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

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The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

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High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

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Nicol Road, Bombay,
12th July 1915. 1240

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Apply with testimonials and references to THE DARBAR, Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly. 407

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WANTED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, with good knowledge of three-phase installation work Test plate or power station experience regarded as additional qualification. Reply by letter giving full particulars of experience and stating age, whether married or single, also salary required, to
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1266 Behind Grant Road, Post Office.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients have contracted to purchase from JANARDHAN BALKRISHNA RAVAT, all his equity of redemption in all that his undivided one-fourth share in all those several pieces or parcels of lands hereditaments and premises mentioned in schedules A and B hereunder written. All persons having any claim against the said equity of redemption of the vendor by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 61 Medows Street, Fort, within 7 days from the date hereof otherwise the same shall be null and void and considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
SCHEDULE A.
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses and structures standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1991 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31, 31, 31, 146 and New Nos. 220, 222 and 1332, 1333,1335, 1336 1338 and A 23338 and Old Survey Nos. 149, 150, 151, New Survey Nos. 8028, 8029 and A 8029 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 175(2), 175(4), 176 177, 177, 178, 179(2) 179(3) 181 and 181 and Street Nos. 1A, 1C, 2, 3, 4 6, 7 and 586 and which said premisses are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East party by the property of Pandr nath Balkrishna and partly by Sethna Lodge on or towards the West by the property of Damsey Padamsey on or towards the North by the Breach Candy Road (Girgaum Road) and on or towards the South by the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills.
SCHEDULE B.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements dwelling house and structures standing thereon situate lying and being at Queens Road near Charni Road Station B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 120 New No. 947 and Old Survey No. 121 and New Survey Nos. 8065 and 5,8065 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1468 and 1469 and Street Nos. 5, 7 and 7 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Boras Burial ground on or towards the West by strip of Government open land beyond that by Queen's Road on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Shamrao Narayan Laud and on or towards the South by the Parsi Charitable Dharamshalla.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Batty fields of lands with dwelling houses standing thereon lying and being at Worli situate outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3227 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155 New No. 1674 and New Survey Nos. 1/3093 and 3095 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1694 and Street Nos. 1 and 603 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Government on or towards the West by Batty ground of Harischandra Dhunjee and on or towards the North by Batty ground of Rukhmabai widow of Pandurangji and on or towards the South by Batty ground of Govindji Babulji.
Dated this 16th day of July, 1915.
AMIN AND DESAI,
1263 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VELJI LAKHAMSEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale mortgage, trust, charge, lien lease easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO
All those two pieces or parcels of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay admeasuring together about 1111 1/9 square yards together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house and godown standing thereon and bounded on or towards the North by Kalyan Street on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Goolam Hoosein Mulji on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Rustomji Hormasji and others which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 4800 Street No. 170 to 176 and which are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
Dated this 16th day of July, 1915.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1271 Purchaser's Attorneys.

S. S. "ANATOLIA."

ARRIVED ON 16TH JULY, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street.
Bombay. 1262

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

OLD MACHINERY FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the sale of Slubbing Inter and Roving Frames of Messrs. Hethrington and Howard and Bullough and Ring Frames of Messrs. Lord Bros. Apply—
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.
13, Esplanade Road.
1235

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 521 OF 1913.
CARSONDAS PURSHOTAM, a firm carrying on business in partnership in Mulji Jetha Market, in Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
1. JAVERBAI, widow of JAMNADAS SUNDERJI;
2. LALJI JAMNADAS;
3. NARANDAS JAMNADAS;
4. BHAGWANDAS JAMNADAS;
5. MOTIBAI JAMNADAS;
6. LILABAI JAMNADAS, the last five minors under the age of 18 years being the children of the said Jamnadas Sunderji by their Guardian-ad-litem their mother the said Javerbai, all of Bombay Hindu, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort...Defendants.
UPON reading the affidavit of Lalji Jamnadas solemnly affirmed on the 14th instant and upon hearing Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for the defendants above-named, I DO ORDER that the creditors of the estate of Jamnadas Sunderji do appear before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 24th instant and show cause if any they have why the amount of the balance which may remain the hands of the Receiver appointed in the above suit should not be paid and handed over to the defendants AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that this Summons be published in one English and one Gujarati local Newspapers on the 17th and 21st instant AND I DO LASTLY ORDER that this Summons be filed on or before the 20th instant.
Dated this 15th day of July, 1915.
(Sd.) N. C. MACLEOD.
(Sd.) BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
1258 Defendants' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY, THE 17TH JULY, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
THIS DAY SATURDAY the 17th July 1915, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at the shop situate next to Messrs. Ditmar & Co., and opposite to Messrs Treacher & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable household and office furniture, such as dining table, dining chairs, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, drawing room hall-side and corner cabinets, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hanging clothes and gown presses, drawing room screens, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, sweet toned gramophone machine, office chairs, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron cot, carpets, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, tea sets of best procelain, pannels, vases, writing desks, streens, curtains, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PEARL-MERCHANTS
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COMMON PEARLS.
Under instructions from Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., (in liquidation) and on account and risk of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naginchand & Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th July, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the ground floor of the Indian Specie Bank premises, Apollo Street, Fort, the following lots:
Lot No. 13, Pearls, about 516 chows.
Lot No. 19, Pearls white (drilled), about 586 chows.
Lot No. 74, Pearls bunches, about 181 chows.
Lot No. 85, Pearls round, about 800 chows.
Lot No. 90, Pearls white, about 536 chows.
Lot No. B/2, Pearls white (drilled), about 461 chows.
Lot No. 2/67, Pearls button, about 201 chows.
Lot No. 8/67, Pearls, about 187 chows.
Lot No. 25/67 Pearls, (white) drilled, about 24½ tanks.
Lot No. 26/67, Pearls white round drilled, about 574 chows.
Lot No. 32/67, Pearls (white), about 1034 chows.
Lot No. 34/67, Pearls white round drilled about 71½ tanks.
Lot No. 51/67, Pearls drilled, about 119 tanks.
Lot No. 54/67, Pearls, about 110 tanks.
Lot No. 55/67, Pearls, (drilled), about 202 chows.
Lot No. 62/67, Pearls (Nimru), about 1113 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above pearls are open for inspection at the first floor of the Bank's premises.
N.B.—Amongst the above lots, Lot No. 90 contains a very big round pearl weighing about 200 chows; which can be rarely had and seen in the world. So it is our special request to have an inspection to it.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 19th July, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood arm and armless chairs, mirror door, almiras, cupboards, writing and dressing tables, hanging clothes and gown press,

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & Co.—(Contd.)

pannel door almiras, folding and revolving chairs, reclining sofa, fancy teapoys etc.
By order of the Company concerned:—
1 sweet-toned piano.
The property of a European gentleman:—
1 sweet-toned gramophone machine with records.
By order of the concerned:—
1 "Columbia Bar-lock" typewriter.
The property of Staff Sergent, O. H. Leicester, of Supply and Transport Corps Bombay.
Dining chairs, meatsafe, door-mats, cane and easy chairs, etc.
By order of the Company concerned:—
Holdalls, blankets, pillows, bed, sheets etc.
The property of a European gentleman:—
Polo sticks, whips, scrapes, spurs, horse-blankets, horse-equipments, etc.
The property of a Doctor:—
Operating instruments, operation table, iron cots, medicines, medical books, cupboards, screens, folding partition screens, copper-boilers, empty bottles, eye-testing dark wood-room.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office Broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office Shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred well-built Victoria.
The property of a Parsi gentleman:—
1 rubber-tyred handsome Victoria.
The property of a Hindu gentleman:—
1 rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Bay arab horse.
Several gents' second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH SHOP FURNITURE (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER BY EUROPEAN ARTISTS), ELECTRIC CHANDELLIERS, TYPE-WRITING MACHINES, COUNTERS, DUPLICATOR, RICH CUT-GLASS SHOW CASES, RICH CARPETS, ETC.
Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Madhame Stanley Humphrey's shop, situate at the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, Fort, the shop-furniture etc., such as rich cut glass show cases, peer tables, Yost and William typewriters duplicator counters, chairs, electric fans and chandelliers, cheval glasses, pianola, rich carpets, steel paper racks, glass partition spring doors, chest of drawers with mirror, sewing machines, tables glass mirror with stands etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th July, 1915.

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.
AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th July, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Sheth Garmal Gumanmal and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ramchandra Dungersidas, at the godown No. E2 of Sheth Keshavji Shamji at New Dungri Road (Old Nawroji Hill Road), sell by public auction.
25 tons Brown Bold Linseed out of 100 tons as per contract No. 57 dated 20-5-1915 of May, 1915, delivery.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days from the date of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th July, 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
On SATURDAY the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 16, Hummum Street, a lot of silver, nickel, gunmetal, fancy case watches, comprising of chronograph, pendulum, automatic, universal time, and other sorts. All quite new, in perfect order and of celebrated makers. The watches will be sold singly to suit all customers, and are on view.
AFTER 4 P.M.
By order of concerned 50 barrels cement of well known maker.
SHAW & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th July, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
CINEMATOGRAPH
CHARNI ROAD.
To-Night
THE
JEWEL OF FATE
THE
JEWEL OF FATE
THE
JEWEL OF FATE
A Three Reel Drama
Containing one of the most Realistic and thrilling accident scenes yet shown.
The Story Relates to a wonderful JEWEL otherwise known as THE "KISS OF DEATH" belonging to an Indian Rajah. How it was stolen and found again is shown
in a wonderful series of pictures
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Contains
NEW DERBY 1915
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

VICTOR CINEMA
EDWARDES THEATRE
LATE LA SCALA
Kalbadevi Road.
For the Week Commencing Sat. 17th July
A STUPENDOUS PROGRAMME.
2—STAR ATTRACTIONS—2
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE
OR
A DOCTOR'S CRIME
3,000 feet of Pictures of Tense Situations and Heart-Gripping Incidents.
Really a Film of Merit.
SHAMUS O' BRIEN
Another Capital Film in 2 parts full of amazing and startling occurrences.
Played by an all star cast, beautifully portrayed. The kind of FILM-DRAMA for which the picture-goer is hungering.
FOUNDED ON SAMUEL LOVER'S POEM.
LADY OF SHARLOTTE
After the famous Poet Lord Tennyson.
Full Complement of Comics etc.
ADMISSION: Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.
Sat. & Sun. MATINEE at 5-0 (S. T.)
6-45 TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY 10-0
No 10 o'clock shows on Sat. Mon. & Wed.
BAR is always open from 6-30 to 11-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE. APPLY MANAGER

TO LET—Empire Theatre, on week days.
The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT.
To-night, Saturday, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) and Matinee to-morrow, Sunday, 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
GORAKHDHANDA
An adaptation in Hindustani of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."
Prices Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, & As. 8.
C. P. KHATOW,
Telephone No. 286. Proprietor.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA RACING SEASON, 1915.
THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held from 31st July to 9th October 1915.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 50
Each Lady ..... Rs. 15.
N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.
2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, No. 6, Burnett Road, Poona, or at the Gates.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 5
Lady ..... Rs. 2.
SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform ..... Rs. 1-0
Lady ..... Rs. 0-8
Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.
PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Rail Fare and admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 10-0
Rail Fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 8-0
Rail Fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 8-8

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.
Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes on application to the Secretary at the Turf Club Office before Saturday, July 24th, 1915.
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 1st July, 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!

Second and concluding Epoch of

7000 Feet 6-30 & 10 p.m. **CABIRIA** 7000 Feet 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Some of the colossal episodes shown this week.—

Cabiria, now a beautiful woman known as Ellisa, the slave of Sophanisba. The escape of Maciste. The attack on the Roman Legions. The burning of the camp of Syphax. The seige and fall of Cirta and the capture of the King. The great Roman-Carthage Battle. The bending of Carthage to the Roman yoke. Fulvius Axilla at last rescues Cabiria.

The beautiful dream of Cabiria and Fulvius showing the greatest wonders in Cinematograph Art.

See the tremendous Roman attack on Carthage, and the Roman methods of scaling the huge fortresses of Syracuse.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 4-0, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

A GIGANTIC ATTRACTION COMING ! !

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents :—

The Royal Illusionist and World's Master of Modern Magic:

HORACE GOLDIN.

(The man who made conjuring famous).

and FULL LONDON COMPANY of 25.

The Magician who played at the Palace Theatre London, for 11 months and was visited 3 times in one week by Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

For a short Season only. Plan at ROSE & Co.

Can you solve these Five Questions?

IS LOVE THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD!
CAN FEAR BLAST HAPPINESS AND WRECK LIVES!
AFTER YEARS OF HATRED IS REVENGE SWEET!
IS GREED A VITAL PASSION!
IS REMORSE OUR WORST PUNISHMENT!

John Dore, Ruth Gallon, Tom Gallon, Jean Darnell and Wilkerson

ANSWER EVERYONE OF THESE QUESTIONS PERFECTLY IN

THE MASTER KEY

THE MOST REMARKABLE SERIAL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED.

THIRD INSTALMENT—Now Showing—THIRD INSTALMENT

AT

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. Tele. No. 1266,

Prize Matinee Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 (S. T.)

Daily Three Shows 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12 (S. T.)

Usual Half Rates.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Lohar Chawl.....Telephone 1882.....Princess Street.

John Fleming Wilson's Masterpiece

THE MASTER KEY

3rd Instalment—5000 ft.—Episodes 6 & 7.

The Hand of Fate—It closed with a vice-like grip upon John Dore and Ruth Gallon. It wrung their souls. It tortured their bodies. To break this hold of the HAND OF FATE—to fasten it upon Wilkerson their arch enemy—that was the baffling problem. Gallon toiled, fought, killed, for the child he loved. Now Dore takes his place. Will it unlock the door to happiness? Did the HAND OF FATE interfere? It's a wonderful drama. See it all at above theatre.

Life itself is a succession of doors opening to love, to happiness, to wealth; we are all seeking for the MASTER KEY which unlocks these and leads to our ideals beyond.

3 Shows Nightly—each 1½ hours.

7-15 to 8-45. 9 to 10-30. 10-45 to 12-15

Extra Prize Shows Satur. & Sun. at 5-30 to 7.

Half Rates as usual.

FREE GIFTS

IN BOX AND FIRST CLASS.

MASTER KEY BROOCH to Ladies.
MASTER KEY TIEPIN to Gents.
MASTER KEY BUTTONS to Kiddies

Free Lists suspended on Saturdays & Sundays.

Send for complete Booklet, Price 1 anna.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice Session 8-30 to 9-30 a.m.
Evening „ 6 to 8 p.m.
Sunday „ 9 to 11 a.m.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 50,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya ...
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yuiilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 34

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

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Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
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Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The monsoon has extended into sub-montane Punjab and rainfall is reported from all parts of the country, except Burma and the western desert. The rainfall has been nearly general in north Bengal, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Central India west, in East Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay-Deccan Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east Rajputana, west Central Provinces, Mysore, South-east Madras, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Orissa, East United Provinces, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province.

The principal amounts are:—Berhampore and Daltonganj one inch; Jalpaiguri and Gorakhpur two; Barelly four; Mussooree one; Simla one and half; Murree and Ludhiana one; Parachinar two; Kotah and Udaipur a half; Neemuch two; Bombay one and half; Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Hyderabad Deccan two; Gulbarga and Raichur one; Trivandrum four; Cochin three; Mangalore one and half; Cuddapah two; Waltair one and half; Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Increase in the Punjab Rajputana and Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 16th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	92.7	81.4	52	..	0	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	99.1	88.4	75	..	0	—6.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.1	87.9	54	..	0.53	—0.99
Rawalpindi	108.9	78.5	85	0.53	2.44	—3.16
Lahore	111.5	76.8	90	0.11	1.98	—2.67
Hissar	109.2	71.6	85	0.08	2.25	..
Ambala	96.7	78.2	71	..	2.70	—5.29
Delhi	99.2	76.2	74	..	3.18	—4.84
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.9	79.5	74	0.56	5.22	—2 51
Mainpuri	84.3	77.1	90	0.01	3.00	—3.88
Jhansi	96.0	79.8	79	0.22	5.67	—5 52
Cawnpore	99 0	77.1	89	..	7.02	—0.75
Allahabad	92.4	77.5	81	..	9 44	—0.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.1	84.8	71	..	0	—0.65
Karachi	89.9	81.9	82	..	0.07	—2.54
Ajmer	103.2	80.2	51	..	0.60	—5.54
Jaipore	107.6	80.1	68	0.03	0.55	—5.75
Kotah	108.4	80.1	79	0.49	1.65	—7.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.2	79.4	79	..	0.60	—1.40
Dwarka	89.6	81.8	82	..	1.66	—5.20
Veraval	87.2	81.1	79	..	3.35	—3.13
Rajkot	99.8	77.8	68	..	2.50	—7.92
Bhavnagar Para	99.0	76.0	91	0.17	6.31	—9.20
Surat	92.1	75.9	84	..	11.86	—5.39
Ahmedabad	99.9	78.9	77	0.02	4.72	—5.70
Deesa	1	88.0	71	..	1.43	—4.99
Neemuch	100.7	71.1	75	0.11	5.71	—2.33
Indore	88.7	74.1	86	0.25	4.80	—5.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.9	75.9	72	..	13.79	—2.86
Saugor						
Hoshangabad	90.5	75.6	75	0.04	10.72	—2.59
Khandwa	88.8	74.3	90	0.35	10.09	1.03
Akola	92.4	75.6	84	0.50	6.73	—3.55
Amraoti	90.1	75.1	81	0.0	6.48	—5.32
Nagpur	90.7	76.9	83	0 06	11.91	—4.52
Chanda	89.9	75.2	89	0.22	11.29	—6.27
Raipur	95.2	78.1	73	..	9.06	—6.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	77.0	9	31.6	43.18	9.20
Ratnagiri	81.3	75.9	8	80.1	35.20	—11 74
Mormugao	84 6	77.9	9	10.0	41.71	—5 58
Karwar	84.4	76.4	9	30.1	43.13	—17.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.4	74.1	93	0.11	8.53	1.45
Ahmednagar	84.9	67.5	95	1.92	7.50	0.59
Poona	86.2	61.5	92	0.81	16 65	8.45
Sholapur	91.5	71.5	95	2.30	8.38	1.47
Bijapur	82.2	70.8	89	0.66	2.66	—1.88
Belgaum	77.3	67.1	88	0.60	13.15	—2.84
Ahmedabad	86.1	74.1	87	0.30	13.66	5 46
Nizamabad (Indur).	88 9	74.2	82	0.07	9 25	—0.44
Hyderabad	82.5	72.4	93	2.27	12.51	5.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.9	73.6	89	1.59	37.48	— 21.48
Calicut	83.8	76 1	93	0.88	36.08	—14.64
Cochin	83 8	73.7	91	2.28	39.51	—1 27
Colombo	83.9	74.8	95	0.58	14.47	3.66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.4	76 6	98	0.50	13 41	5 58
Bellary	77.5	74.5	81	0 69	6 05	3.23
Cuddapah	89.5	75.2	82	1.79	5.92	—0.71
Madras	90. 6	74.2	80	0 83	6.56	—2.71
Bangalore	81.5	67.6	88	0.24	7.94	2.84
Coimbatore	90.7	71.9	81	..	4.97	2 71
Trichinopoly	90.9	75.4	73	0.13	3.76	1 76
Negapatam	91.6	78.2	77	..	1.54	—0.76

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24hours to 8a.m. of 16th July 1915.	Total since June1st 1915.	June 1st to 16th July 1914.	June 1st to 16th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	1.68	43 18	20.51	45 05
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1.99	40.94	23 66	53 31
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hosp.]	1.81	41.41	23 67	52.39
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	2.90	47.63	25.33	55.36

POOLING OF SALARIES.

"There are several unimportant or sinecure posts in the Cabinet which certainly cannot compare with the great offices of State in the labour and responsibility that they involve," says the "Economist." "For these a salary of £2,000 a year would be considered princely in any country except England.

"No doubt Minsters get into luxurious habits, but the privation involved in a reduction of salary accompanied by a great reduction of work might be endurable at a time when Ministers are rightly advising their fellow-citizens to economise in meat and coal. The public announcement that Miniters have pooled their salaries in order that the sinecures may carry the same wage as the great departments has not created a good impression; and we cannot wonder that constitutional purists regard it as an evasion of Parliamentary authority."

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjag; Rawalpindi has had 0.53in. and Lahore 0.11in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded in the north and the east Punjab. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab and at Hissar but drier at Ambala. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is in defect at Hissar and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.56in. and Jhansi 0.22in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri but in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.49in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual in upper Sind and east Rajputana the excess ranging from 12 deg. to 15 deg. F. in the latter area; night temperature is in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 2.11in. and Indore 0.25in. In Kathiawar, Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bhuj and Rajkot. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Saugor. Rainfall has been local; Khandwa has had 0.35in., Akola 0.50in. and Chanda 0.22in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.68in., Ratnagiri 6.14in. and Karwar 0.10in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.11in., Ahmednagar 1.92in. Poona 0.81in. Sholapur 2.30in., Bijapur 0.66in., Belgaum 0.60in. Aurangabad 0.30in., and Hyderabad 2.27in. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the Bay of Bengal has moved into the Deccan and has caused considerable increase of rainfall in the Peninsula and a decrease in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Coromandel coast and in the Bombay and Madras Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the Central Provinces, while isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar and south-east Madras. Rainfall due to the monsoon from the Bay of Bengal has been nearly general in the north Punjab and Central India West and local in east Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Deccan, local rain in the Punjab and the United Provinces and some showers in the Central Provinces, Central India West and Rajputana. A few showers may occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th July 1915, was 29.858 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29 665	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5	„
Dew Point	77.5	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.889	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3	„
Minimum do. do.	79.6	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,W,NNW.	
Movement of Wind	139	Miles
Fall of Rain	1.06	inches
Total fall during month	2.37	„
Do. do. year	43.88	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th July	0.78	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in	Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in
	July.					July				
FR.	16	m	1	25	26	2	16	m	7	8	16	7
SAT.	17	m	1	54a	28	3			8	2a	18	1
		m	2	7	26	2	17	m	7	43	17	3
SUN.	18	m	2	26a	27	10			8	36a	17	10
		m	2	53	25	11	18	m	8	22	18	2
MO.	19	m	3	1a	27	4			9	17a	17	1
		m	3	46	25	8	19	m	9	10	19	3
TU	20	m	3	42a	26	9			10	7a	17	5
		m	4	48	25	5	20	m	10	11	20	4
W.	21	m	4	30a	26	2			11	7.	17	2
		m	6	3	25	5	21	m	11	33.	21	2
TH.	22	m	5	28a	25	7						
		m	7	30	25	10	22	m	0	18	16	10
			6	47a	25	3			1	17a	21	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
„ 16 (Friday)	„ 6h. 9m.	„ 7h. 19m
„ 17 (Saturday)	„ 6h.10m.	„ 7h. 19m
„ 18 (Sunday)	„ 6h.10m.	„ 7h. 19m
„ 19 (Monday)	„ 6h 10m.	„ 7h. 19m
„ 20 (Tuesday)	„ 6h.11m.	„ 7h. 18m
„ 21 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 11m.	„ 7h. 18m
„ 22 (Thursday)	„ 6h.12m.	„ 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th14m, 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon.12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter. 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m p.m.

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Do you find it difficult and troublesome to get water from your Deep-Well? If so, ask for our deep-well pumps and then your difficulty is over. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

Prices and particulars on request.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(7th Sunday after Trinity 18th July).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Eyre in E. Flat; Hymns 247, 281, 520, 319; 5-30 p.m. Children's Canticles—Clarke Whitefield in E.; Hymns 196, 243, 266. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Revd D. A. Yardi. (Gujrati) Revd L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Serman. Collections for S. P. C. K. Bombay. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—Chaplain. Rev. C. B. Grey Collier. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain; Rev. R. Hodge; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy. Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease) Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and Address.

The Good Shephered, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaper of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Com- Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services munion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms fofr Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Marathi Service; 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m. Sunday School

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. F. Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office). Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Capt. J. J. Welch; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. J. Mackenzie; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla. Annual thanksgiving, High Mass of the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops, with Sermon and Benediction, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services, Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

INDIAN CHURCH AID ASSOCIATION.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON SYNODS.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association, held on July 15 at the Church House, London, Bishop Copleston (president of the association) said he did not know of any council or committee that contained a greater number of experts than that of the I.C.A.A. They knew a great deal about India, where some of them had rendered very signal services, and they were therefore able to apportion grants with knowledge, and to state what were the general requirements of the Indian Church and what were the urgent and immediate needs.

The Bishop of Bombay said that the Church in India had not been very appreciably affected by the war, and had been going forward with its own internal progress. Rumours of a desire for synods had no doubt reached the Church, at home. The Convocations in England were synods, but by reason of legal and historical accidents and usurpations they had practically no power and very little influence; it was natural that the Indian Church should turn rather to the self-governing Churches of the colonies for an object-lesson in synodical government. There they found that every officer or official of the Church held his office on the agreement that he would obey the canons and rules made by the synod, or submit to being deprived of his office. The Indian bishops were preparing and discussing constitutions on those lines when they received information, which they could not disregard, that the decisions of synods so constituted might in India be contested in the courts of law with a fair chance of success, and they thought it wiser not to run the risk of such proceedings. Instead, they had adopted in principle the plan of having councils for the several dioceses and one for the Province. The diocese of Bombay had actually constituted such a council. In each council the bishop would sit with the priests and laity, and no decision could be made without his consent. The councils would have no coercive authority. They would be concerned with the policy and administration of the Church, and their decisions would have the authority that the good sense of the councils and the goodwill of churchmen might give them. Thus, if Disestablishment should come, the Church would have an organization almost ready to take over its own affairs.

Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., who has succeeded Lieut-Colonel Stephen Babington as hon. treasurer to the association, proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Bombay for his speech. The Bishop of Bombay then gave the Benediction.

HON. JOHN HAY AND GERMANY.

"What would the situation be if, instead of Mr. Bryan in the State Department, we had the late John Hay?" asks the New York Nation."

"Selections from Hay's unpublished letters now pressented by William Roscoe Thayer in "Harper's Magazine" will make unpleasant reading in Berlin. Rearding affairs in China after the Boxer rebellion, the Secretary of State is outspoken when it comes to Germany. To a friend he writes:—

"'The success we had in stopping that first preposterous German movement when the whole world seemed likely to join in it, when the entire Press of the Continent and a great many on this side were in favour of it, will always be a source of gratification. The moment we acted, the rest of the world paused, and finally came over to our ground; and the German Government, which is generally brutal but seldom silly, recovered its senses, climbed down off its perch, and presented another proposition which was exactly in line with our position.' [October 16, 1900.]

"And some time later to Henry Adams Mr. Hay wrote:—

"'But it will come.' At least we are spared the infamy of an alliance with Germany. I would rather, I think, be the dupe of China than the chum of the Kaiser. Have you noticed how the world will take anything nowadays from a German? Bulow said in substance: "We have demanded of China everything we can think of. If we think of anything else we will demand that, and be d——to you"—and not a man in the world kicks.'"

The Mysore Government has sanctioned the opening of a criminological museum in connection with the police training school, Bangalore.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C.5

DR. FILIPPO DE FILIPPI'S EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN BALTISTAN.

Dr. Filippo de Filippi, the famous explorer, lectured before the Royal Geographical Society on his expedition to the Karakoram and Central Asia in 1913-14. Prior to the lecture Dr. Filippi was entertained to a private dinner by the dining club of the society, the other guests at this function being Lord Islington and Sir Thomas Holderness.

The lecturer said he owed the support which enabled him to make the arrangements for the expedition to the King of Italy, the Government of Italy, who lent practically the whole outfit of scientific instruments, to the Government of India, and to many scientific bodies. His discoveries in connection with glaciers to the east of the farthest point reached by Sir Francis Young-husband, Dr. and Mrs. Workman and the Duke of the Abruzzi, more than justified the prophecies of Dr. Longstaff, on whose advice he undertook the expedition. Dr. Filippi explained how he determined longitude by means of wireless time signals from Lahore. In January of last year he began a long expedition up the Shoyk Valley, starting where it joins the Indus. His excursions showed the possibility of penetrating during the depth of winter into the most outlandish valleys of Baltistan, carrying an equipment so light as to exclude any supplies beyond the mere necessaries of life. When four days' march above Skardu, at Kharmang, he found the Indus frozen from bank to bank, which made it possible for people and ponies to cross the river safely.

Higher up the valley it became more and more common to come across those convenient natural bridges which served to connect villages and districts completely isolated at other seasons. The party rarely found the Indus sufficiently narrow to allow of its being spanned by the picturesque rope bridges so characteristic of Baltistan. When they left the valley of the Shoyk the party climbed narrow gorges hemmed by precipitous cliffs, and they were obliged to wade for long stretches through the rushing and turbid waters, which at that season (the end of May) of melting snow surged through the bed of the gorge.

ON A DISMAL PLATEAU.

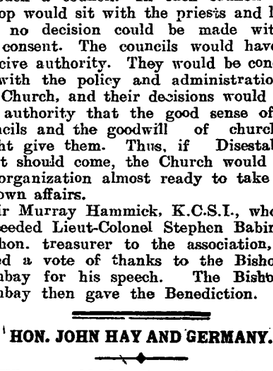
They entered later upon a road the aspect of which grew more and more dismal. It was literally strewn with the remains of animals dead from exhaustion, mountain sickness, and starvation; carcases of horses, asses, and camels in every stage of decomposition, from bodies surrounded by birds of prey to skeletons bleached white from long exposure. Two marches beyond they arrived at a spot 17,400 ft. above sea level, which served as their headquarters until August. The surface of the plateau was a mass of minute detritus and entirely devoid of vegetation. The explorer declared that there could surely be few corners of the world capable of giving such an impression of dreariness and utter desolation as this barren region of rocks and stones, which, moreover, during their entire sojourn was continuously swept by an icy wind and beaten upon by hail and steel. The line of skeletons which marked the length of the caravan road across the plain were a fitting feature of the desolate country. Here it was for nearly two and a half months that two of the scientific men, often working day and night, collected meteorological data, carried out aerological investigations, and also took readings of solar radiation on the rare occasions when the atmosphere was clear enough. From here two other members of the party made an independent exploration of the upper basins of the Shoyk, Remo, and Yarkand.

BIRDS IN THE FIRING LINE.

Captain H. R. Wilson, 5th Durham Light Infantry, now with the British Expeditionary Force, sends this bird incident to the "Spectator:—

"I was in a trench which was under a fairly heavy rifle and shell fire during the early morning on April 27. About fifteen yards to the right rear of the right flank traverse I noticed a thrushes' nest in a small tree. The nest was packed with four or five young ones about four days old, and although the mother bird flew backwards and forwards to the nest she did not feed them.

"I watched her movements as well as I could, and when the firing eased off a bit I was surprised to see her lift one young one in her mouth and fly away with it, returning almost immediately for the others, which were moved in the same way. Whether the old birds had built a new nest or not I cannot say, and I was quite willing to resume my duties without further investigating the subject, as business had started again."



Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies,

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THAT'S WHAT I LIKE!

Mother sees she gets it because that makes her so bonny

and Cook says she wouldn't be without it for flavouring the puddings and sauce

Have Hot Muffins for Tea.

Real English muffins—hot from the oven—how everyone will enjoy them. And it is quite easy to make them light and digestible with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

Recipes in every tin.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will coo your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
2 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
1 oz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10
C. K. SEN &., CoLimited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician:—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

3½ lbs Re. ONE

I. C. O. COTTON SEED OIL

is now widely used for all cooking purposes in place of BUTTER, GHEE, or OLIVE OIL. Sold by all progressive stores and dealers.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 2136.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

THE CENTRAL BANK O INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

ELECTRIC FANS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″	(Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″	(,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″	(Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″	(Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″	(Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″	(,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″	(Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″	(,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades		95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades		60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

SHORTAGE IN GERMANY'S COTTON SUPPLY.

The action of the British navy in bringing into a port all the cotton found which is suspected of having an enemy destination has had a marked effect in Germany, especially since Italy became a belligerent and Sweden prohibited exports. Before Italy went to war the price of middling American cotton in Bremen was about 10d. per pound. A week later it had advanced to 1s. 4d. per pound, and since then it has gone up still further. The Government appears to be uneasy with regard to the supplies wanted for the manufacture of guncotton, for the War Raw Material Department has issued a notification that all stocks of cotton waste and old cotton rags will be taken over, and, as the stocks of raw cotton are small, it is thought by no means unlikely that all the cotton in hand will be taken over by the Government. The effect of all this has been to induce a brisk demand for the stocks of manufactured goods in dealers' hands, and prices are stated to be advancing by leaps and bounds. The latest advices are that the whole industry is in a state of disorder, important waste spinning and manufacturing branches being completely paralysed. The finishers, who advanced prices recently, now refuse to deal with coarse goods at all owing to the larger amount of starch they would require for filling.

OFFICIAL WARNING TO COTTON TRADERS

The Board of Trade has issued a statement directing the particular attention of all manufacturers and traders concerned in the export trade to the need for scrupulous care in the transaction of their business abroad. The Government's reprisals policy formally announced by the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, is directed, the Board states, to the suppression of all enemy trade, whether import or export. The main difficulty in making this policy thoroughly effective arises from the fact that some traders in some neutral countries are making themselves agents for the supply of goods to enemy countries. British firms engaged in foreign trade, therefore, must have regard to these circumstances and survey with great caution every opening for business which is offered them by neutral importers or exporters.

Especial care should be taken on opening new accounts in neutral countries and in relation to any orders or inquiries of an abnormal character. In any case of doubt as to the bona fides of particular consignees business should be suspended pending reference to the Board of Trade. It is inadvisable that any new accounts should be opened by any British trader in neutral countries during the war without the fullest inquiries as to the character of the business proposed to him. The Board feel sure that they can rely upon the cordial co-operation of all firms engaged in foreign business to secure the successful working of the reprisals policy.

It is added that the proclamations relating to trading with the enemy cover indirect trading with the enemy through neutral agents, and that carelessness in transacting neutral business may involve traders in the severe penalties attaching to trading with the enemy.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 15th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		12,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,500
,, Sales of East Indian ..		80
,, Imports		1,000
Mid. Americans		5.15d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. ..	9.06
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.42
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	9.06
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.42
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	8.85
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.17

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15th.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.04	5.02
July-Aug.	5.04	5.02
Aug.-Sept.	5.09	5.06
Sept.-Oct.	5.17	5.15
Oct.-Nov.	5.22	5.20
Nov.-Dec.	5.27	5.25
Dec.-Jan.	5.31	5.29
Jan.-Feb.	5.35	5.32
Feb.-March	5.39	5.37
March-April	5.43	5.41
April-May	5.46	5.44
May-June	5.50	5.47
June-July	5.52	5.49
July-Aug.	5.55	5.52

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.04	4.99
July-Aug.	5.04	4.99
Aug.-Sep.	5.09	5.03
Sep. Oct.	5.17	5.11
Oct.-Nov.	5.22	5.16
Nov.-Dec.	5.27	5.21
Dec.-Jan.	5.31	5.25
Jan.-Feb.	5.35	5.29
Feb.-March	5.39	5.33
March-April	5.43	5.38
April-May	5.46	5.41
May-June	5.50	5.44
June-July	5.52	5.47
July-Aug.	5.55	5.49

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 15th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.75 d.
F.G. ,, ,, ...	3.90 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.05 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	4.25 d.
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.40 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.55 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.25 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.55 d.
Good Broach	4.65 d.
F.G. ,, ...	4.80 d.
Fine ,, ...	4 95 d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 15th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	6,000
,, Exports to Great Britain .. } ,, ,, to Continent .. }	7,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.10
Previous closing price	9.08
Futures at New York Jan.	9.46
Previous closing price	9.45
Spot Cotton at New York	9.05
Previous price	9.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans (mutilated)	8.50
Previous price	8.50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	8.93
Previous price	8.89
Futures at New Orleans January ..	9.25
Previous price	9.22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4,76,45
Silver Commercial Bars	47½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	229/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	3
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 677,000.	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	26.60

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Thursday, July 15th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	53,100,000	Dec.	206,000
Public Deposits ..	53,000,000	,,	14,900,000
Other Deposits ..	158,000,000	Inc.	13,100,000
Govt. Securities ..	51,700,000	,,	700,000
Other Securities ..	140,000,000	,,	2,100,000
Notes & Gold ..	37,100,000	,,	500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 15th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship sellers.	55 to 55/6
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers	55/3 to 55/9
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July	55/9
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers	54/9 to 55/3
Bombay White	55/9 to 56/3
Club No. 2 sellers	54/9 to 55/4

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.
Karachi Barley July-Aug. sellers. 35/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Value 55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers. 55

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) July/Aug. Paid 49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull sellers £8-10

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£76½
Copper Braziers	£104
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	91½
Hard spelter	£65
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£22/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value. 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber July-September	2/6⅝

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 16.

The market this morning was quiet, with New Broach quoted at 233½. A small business was reported in New Akolas and in July Akolas and Broach.

In the afternoon the market opened steady at 234½ to 235 and at Colaba this rati was about maintained.

Ready Cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—
Fine Broach, July 210.
Fine Bengal, July 157.
Fine Akola, July 186.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 234½.
Fully Good Bengal January 187½.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 203.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	233/4	Aug. 25 '16
M. G. ,, ..	209	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	184/5	179	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	203/4	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sarawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Pair Staple	186	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	210	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	177	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	185	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	208	Do.
M. G. Comptas. ..	..	..	206	Do.
,, Bengals ..	156	..	..	Do.
,, Do. ..	159	..	..	Sept. 1915
,, Akola Khgm.	187	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th July, 1915.—

Cotton	1,760	Bales
Wheat	4,989	cwts
Linseed	7,048	,,
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	792	,,
Ginjellyseed	12	,,
Poppyseed	6	,,
Groundnuts	1,941	,,
Castorseed	1,734	,,
Rice	15,783	,,
Myrabollams	2,935	,,
Cottonseed	7,692	,,
Mowraseed	230	,,
Gram	1,434	,,
Joowar	1,834	,,
Barley	606	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 6-13, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-9 R.D per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept ..... Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-3, B.T. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-4, B.T. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 7-4. B.T. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt
Groundnuts. Bold Rs. 36. B.T. per candy
Mowraseed. Rs. 3-14, R.D. per cwt
Castorseed. .....
Ready. ..... Rs. 6-7, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed. Rs. 22, B.T. per cwt
Teelseed.
Bold White 83 p.c. Rs. 44. B.T. per candy per candy

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. from 16th August
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..... nominal
60 d-s Hongkong 130¾
Do. Shanghai 166
60 d-s Yokohama 151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-1-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 16.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day with a limited business passing.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept a firm attitude.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 548¾ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 385.

Standard were placed at Rs. 935 in the morning but at the close declined to Rs. 930.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,120 to Rs. 1,127½.

Central stood steady at Rs. 1,832½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,448.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching kept unchanged at Rs. 121½ Finlays at Rs. 252½, Currimbhai at Rs. 171½, and Crescent at Rs. 87½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tramway Co. Ordinary shares kept quiet at Rs. 203. Preference changed hands at Rs. 169.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept firm at Rs. 104 and Deferred were placed at Rs. 199 and Rs. 200.

Gujarat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 100 x. d. Amritsar Patti at Rs. 156 c. d. Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 126. Dhond Paramati Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 113 c. d.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1585 x. d. and Bank of Indias at Rs. 5 c.d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 89 and Rs. 89½.

4 per cent Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

In the Share Market yesterday, a fair volume of business was transacted in jute shares, which were more in demand and appeared to be regaining their popularity. Prices were on the whole well maintained, an exception being the Alliance which were done as low as 175. A small trade took place in coal with rates steady and unaltered. The shares were in demand changing hands at advancing prices.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11/4, Bhalgora 22, Equitable (ord) 27, Imperial 7/4 Raneegunge 23/10, Reliance 40/8, Union 13/10.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 175, Auckland (ord) 117/8, Auckland (prefs) 104, Belvedere (ord) 156/8, Clive (ord) 74, Delta (ord) 229, Hooghly (ord) 17/2, Hooghly (prefs) 12, Kamarhatty (ord) 185, Kanknarrah (ord) 288, Reliance (ord) 137, Union (ord) 230.

Tea:—Hassimara (prefs) 112, Loobah 66/8, North Western Cachar 229, New Samanbagh (prefs) 115, Tirrihannah 31/12.

Miscellaneous:—Barnagore Jute debentures 106, Burn and Co's 6 per cent. prefs 102, India General (ord) 139, New Samanbagh debentures 1 p. Ryan Sugar debentures 100.

Government paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 88/8 to 89/14 nominal and small lots were done at 89/12 to 90.

A HARBOUR FOR VIZAGAPATAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

From enquiries at the Head Offices of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway it appears that the Company intends shortly to begin the construction of a harbour at Vizagapatam is incorrect.

This scheme is of course by no means new. So long ago as 1906 people were not wanting who had inside information that the work would start in 1907 and since then rumour has frequently been the authority for similar statements. As a matter of fact the plans and estimates were prepared and it is believed also approved some fifteen months ago, but nothing has yet been done towards the actual construction of the harbour. On the outbreak of the war Government vetoed all new works and the scheme had consequently again to be shelved. With the declaration of peace however it is to be hoped steps will be taken towards constructing this important work.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

FINAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

Whole Examination (Class I).

Kohiyar, Ardeshir Jehangirshah.

Whole Examination (Class II.)

Dubash, Maneckji Nasarwanji; Ghisad, Vasudev Ramchamdra; Kumbhani, Jaychand Harjivan; Mehta, Vallbhdas Dhanji; Patel, Amritlal Harjivan; Rath, Vasant Janardan; Reubens, Adeline; Sovani, Vithal Shivram; Sukkawala, Manshuklal Harjibhai; Dadachanji, Rustim Edulji; Murkute, Yeshwant Jagannath; Da Gama, Arthur; Jukar, Bhagwant Moreshwar; Kanal, Vasiomal Murlidhar; Mulky, Dattatraya Mangesh; Shroff, Chimanlal Nemchand.

Whole Examination (Not Classed.)

Vagchipewala, Jehangir Muncherji; Mhaskar, Ramkrishna Vishnu; Abhyankar, Balvant Vasudev; Vakil, Pestonji Rustomji; Kapadia, Ratanshaw Nariman.

Passed in all subjects but one.

Cursetji, Homi Rustomji; Gore, Dinanath Narayen; Hajare, Shrinivas Sitaram; Jadeja, Dosubha Ratansinhji; Kanga, Jehangir Jamshedji; Khambhati, Thakorlal Ranchodlal.

Passed in Part I.

Adhvaryu, Ganpatram Kashiram; Cursetji, Homi Rustomji; Gore, Dinanath Narayan; Kanga, Jehangir Jamshedji; Karia, Mohanlal Hirji; Khambhati, Thakorlal Ranchodlal; Umrigar, Sorab Hormusji; Gupte, Yashwant Parbhakar.

Passed in Part II.

Hajare, Shrinivas Sitaram; Jadeja, Dosubha Ratnsinhji; Wadia, Sheriar Rustomji; Lalkaka, Kaikhusru Ardeshir; Ranade, Nilkanth Laxman; Sidhva, Nadershaw Sorabji.

II L.M. & S. EXAMINATION.

Whole Examination (Class II.)

Bapat, Vinayak Vishnu; Commissariat, Dadyseth Hormuzshaw; Dhurandhar, Anandrao Babulji; Engineer, Mangaldas Rangildas; Kapur, Suraj Narayan; Mody, Dhunbai Nanabhai; Raymond, Benjamin Abraham; Bhurke, Gajanan Mukund; Mandlik, Yeshwant Vasudev; Ghandi, Naoroji Ardeshir.

Whole Examination (Not Classed.)

Cooper, Framroze Eruchshaw; Doctor, Framroze Dhunjibhoy; Khambatta, Jerbai Pestonji; Karve, Govind Vishnu; Olivera, Edith; Kanga, Jamshedji Sorabji.

Passed in all subjects but one.

Datir, Vinayak Damodar; D'Souza, William Martin; Shankar, P. U.

Passed in Part I.

D'Souza, William Martin; Rodrigues, Antonio Candido.

Passed in Part II.

Datir, Vinayak Damodar; Doctor, Panalal Ramlal; Shankur, P. U.; Trilokekar, Shamrao Atmaram; Wadegaonkar, Narayan Manohar; Tendulkar, Vithal Raghunath.

FIRST LL.B. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the First LL.B. Examination held in June last:—

I DIVISION.

Venkatarangiah Srikantiah Hiresave.

II. DIVISION.

Akut, Laxman Jagannath; Antia, Kaikhusru Merwanji; Antrolikar, Narhar Ganesh; Apte, Shankar Anant; Arte, Santaram Bhaskar; Bakshi, Vanmalidas Kalyanji; Barfiwala, Natwarlal Bhaidas; Barve, Prabhakar Vaman; Bawdekar, Atmaram Ganesh; Betsur, Malhar Nilkanth; Bhagwanani, Khushiram Mulram; Bhat, Shripad Gangadhar; Bhatt, Shanabhai Vithalbhai; Bhavani, Naraindas Chandiram; Biem, Edwin; Chavan, Anant Shivajirao; Chintamani, Rangiengar Krishnaswamiaiyangar; Dalal, Jeysingbhai Chhaganlal; Darbar, Thakordas Narayandas; Daruwala, Darasha Manekji; Davar, Feroze Cowasji; Dawlatjada, Hariyeshrai Lallubhai; Desai, Amritlal Javerlal; Desai, Manilal Chhagana; Dhole, Naihar Rajaram; Dikshit, Narasimha Murthy; Dingankar, Sadashiv Sakharam; Divanji, Vishnu Janardan; Dixit, Krishnaji Mahadev; Doshi, Mohanlal Hochandra; Dotivala, Fredun Ardeshir; Gadkari, Ramkrishna Rajaram; Gandhi Ramanlal Varajdas; Gupte, Damodar Bhaurao; Gupte, Ramchandra Govind; Hajiani, Mamomed Abdinbhoy; Hegde, Madhav Vinayak; Indulkar, Shankarrao Abajirao; Joglekar, Vishnu Ganesh; Joshi, Vinayak Dhonddev; Joshi, Vishwanath Narayan; Kamtekar, Shankar Anandrao; Kanga, Fardunji Dorabji; Kapadia, Parmanand Kunverji; Kaujalgi, Hanmant Shripat; Kazi, Beharilal Ranchhoddas; Ketkar, Nilkanth Purushottam; Khambaty, Hasan Abedin; Khopkar, Ganesh Shivram; Khopkar, Mahadev Bhikaji; Kini, Ullal Anantha; Kolar, Srinivasa Iyengar; Kolgaonkar, Narayan Anant; Koti, Totappa Virappa; Kulkarni, Vinayak Balvant; Kureshi, Gulamali Noormahomed; Limaye, Krishnaji Ganesh; Mahajan, Lakshman Vaman; Mahajan, Mahadev Balvant; Majmundar, Upendrarai Trikamrai; Mansukhani, Gopaldas Teckchand; Masurkar, Vishnu Anant; Mehta, Hiralal Kikabhai; Mistry, Nadirsha Pestonji; Modj, Jagjivandas Gulabdas; Mulla, Shahabuddin Rahimtulla; Paramasiviah, Gurukar; Parijatha, Krishnaswami Narasimhachar; Parikh, Chimanlal Chunilal; Patel, Jhaverbhai Lallubhai; Patel, Mohanlal Virjibhai; Pavri, Khurshed Tehmurasp; Puranik, Babu Parshuram; Raja, Tribhovandas Jagjivandas; Ramchandani, Alimchand Tirithdas; Rege, Mangesh Keshav; Shah, Chandulal Ishwardas; Shah, Mohanlal Kalidas; Shah, Vrajlal Narsilal; Shedde, Lakshmanrao Annahpaya; Sheth, Dayaram Jhaverchand; Shimoga, Gurumurthy Rao; Shivdasani, Dharamrai Tirathdas; Shroff, Chhotalal Vamalchand; Shukla, Shrimukhram Mukundram; Sitlani, Metharam Chainrai; Solanki, Mulji Devraj; Solanki, Raichand Virchand; Tejani, Hussainalli Kachra; Thakar, Shivprasad Chandraprasad; Thanaki, Hiralal Ratanram; Thanevala, Krishnalal Vemilal; Vaswani, Satramdas Kundandas; and Vora, Vrajlal Hirachand.

PASSED IN PAPERS III AND IV.

Bhat, Hargovind Bhavanishankar; Kapadia, Shivlal Purushottam; Latthe, Anna Babaji; Modi, Dwarkadas Kaliandas; Pedgaonkar, Sitaram Ramchandra; Sanghvi, Navalchand Gulabchand.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 15.
Shewdagon Gentles Rangoon

July 16.
Anatolia Williams Liverpool
Roma Andrea Genoa

DEPARTURES.

July 15.
Vita Cammack Busreh
Pundua Andreasen Zanzibar

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—
Steamer Kirin Maru for Kobe
,, Shwedagon for Rangoon

The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Malacca on the 14th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 14th instant.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The s. s. Shwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain A. E. Gentles, arrived here on Thursday evening from Rangoon which port she left on the 4th instant, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Anatolia:—The s. s. Anatolia, 2,481 tons, Captain O. Williams arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 6th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S S. Roma:—The Italian Mail steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain Andrea, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, having left that port on the 29th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

Friday, July 16th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & B. Rangoon Maru.....N. Y. Kaisha
H. Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
K. Aldworth.....Proom.....T. M. & Co
N. Stuart Prince.....Barrett.....D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani.....K. N. & Co
Irrawadi.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru.....Sasaki.....N. Y. Kaisha
2 Olympia.....Andrew.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Dalzai Maru.....Tamai.....D. Nanjee & Sons
4 Kowett.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
5 Yamato Mara.....Bahu.....N. Y. Kaisha
7 Alesia.....Green.....Prize Ship
9 Hidalgo.....Hatboard.....J. Finlay & Co
10 Pasilka.....Mac Nair.....M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa.....Cuthbah.....M. M. & Co
15 Nippon.....Simdguist.....W & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Luzon Maru.....Miyata.....N. Y. Kaisha
5 Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. Co
6 City of Norwich.....McMillan.....K. N. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Rahmani.....Cusack.....T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Anatolia.....Williams.....
Chakdina.....Elton.....M. M. & Co
Hellas.....Berg.....F. F. Campbell & Co
Kasara.....Gulliver.....M. M. & Co
Roumelian.....Doig.....T. M. & Co
Roma.....Andrea.....Italian M. S. N. Co
Shwedagon.....Gentles.....

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 71 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 257 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 43 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 61 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 163 bales wool, D. Kundarmal; 87 bales wool, M. Ramjidass; 145 bales wool, M. Baba; 86 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 132 bales wool, H. E. G. Mahomed & Sons; 209 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 622 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 224 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 432 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 29 bales wool, K. Moolji; 60 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 29 bales wool, S. Gambirchand; 67 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 9 bales wool N. Goculdas; 41 bales wool, F. Raobchand; 320 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 8 casks condiments, M. Bonjiaji & Sons.

Roumelian (s) 750 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 2,840 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 101 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas; 51 bales wool raw, E. Dossa & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 607 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 400 cwts. mustard seed Volkart Bros.; 150 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jewandas & Co.; 317 cwts. sandalwood, D. Haridass.

FOR HULL.

Stuart Prince (s) 45 cwts. myrabolams, O. Garudji.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette (s) 1 case condiments, Harry Dixon.

Caledonia (s) 5 cases I. curry power, H. Muncherji & Sons; 4 casks I. chutney, H. Muncherji & Sons; 5 bales goat skins, W. A. Graham & Co.; 28 bales goat skins, A. Abdoola & Co.; 110 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 3 bales goat skins, C. Rahimtoola & Sons; 75 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 42 bales cowhides, A. Abdoola & Sons; 82 bales cowhides, C. Rahimtool & Sons; 210 cwts. gum Arabic, F. Uurbhiram & Co.; 30 cases bristles, Cox's Shipping Agency; 53 cwts. capsicum, M. A. Kayum; 6 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M. A. Kayum; 76 cwts. mica, Towner Jones & Co.; 119 cwts. ginger, M. A. Kayum; 2 packages woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son; 23 cwts. Irish moss, Thos. Cook & Son.

FOR NEW YORK.

Calendonia (s) 4 balen woollen iarpets, Thos. Cook & Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yamata Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 30 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 633 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Anatola from Newport, Agents, K. Nixon & Co.:—7,126 boxes tinplates, 120 bales cotton, 31 casks salamoniac, 6 casks zinc chloride.

S. S. Shevedagon from Rangoon, Indo Burma Petroleum Co.:—809,907 Hgds. burning oil, 300 casks lubricating oil, 1,487 drums benzine, 1,860 cases candles, 3,000 tons, 7,997 drums petrol.

S. S. H. I. from Sydney, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—2 cases leather, 647 cases jams, 2 cases sauce, 177 cases, 800 crates biscuits, 3 cases honey, 56 cases canned fruits, 2 cases sugar, 150 casks, 50 pipes tallow, 28 cases cakes, 1 case vegetables.

THEFT OF AMMUNITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

An Assansol correspondent states:—The Burdwan police are inquiring into the theft of about one hundred detonators and thirty dynamite cartridges from Rahaballanpai colliery. They forced the door of the ammunition room. No arrests have yet been made.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B.5

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

FULL BENCH.

APPELLATE V. ORIGINAL.

POWER OF A SINGLE JUDGE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Batchelor, Macleod, Shah and Hayward.)

NARAYEN VITHAL SAMANT *v.* JANKIBAI KOM SITARAM VITHAL SAMRAW AND OTHERS.

The applicant prayed that a suit instituted and now partly tried on the Original Side of the High Court might be removed for trial to the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri along with certain other suits now pending between the parties to the Original Side suit in the Court at Ratnagiri.

The applicant had been reduced to file this application on account of the order passed by a single judge sitting on the Original Side in a Original Side suit, staying the suits in the Ratnagiri Court.

The application was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor who referred the case to the Full Bench as the matter was of considerable practical importance and appeared to be involved in much uncertainty of judicial opinion and therefore they thought it desirable that a reference should be made to a Full Bench.

The question referred to the Full Bench was:—"Whether it is competent to a single judge of this Court exercising the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court to stay the hearing of the suit pending for trial in a Subordinate Judge's Court in the mofussil unless authorised so to do by rules."

The question was argued before the Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, and Justices Batchelor, Macleod, Shah and Hayward, who after hearing the arguments reserved their judgment.

Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered the judgment of the Court observing:—The question referred to the Full Bench should, in my opinion, be answered in the negative.

The jurisdiction of this Court, and of the Judges composing the Court, is determined by the Statutes 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 104, by the Letters Patent issued thereunder, and by the rules framed by the Court under the authority conferred by section 13 of the Act. By section 9 of the Act, it is provided that the Court shall have or exercise all such jurisdiction as her Majesty may by Letters Patent grant and direct. Primarily, therefore, it is upon the Court that the jurisdiction is conferred, and section 2 of the Act provides that the Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and as many Judges, not exceeding fifteen, as her Majesty may appoint. Section 13 empowers the Court by its own rules to "provide for the exercise, by one or more Judges, or by Division Courts constituted by two or more Judges, of the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, vested in such Court, in such manner as may appear to such Court to be convenient for the due administration of justice. In the exercise of this power this Court has made rules for the exercise of jurisdiction by the Judges both on the Original and Appellate Side.

The intent and effect of these provisions seem to me that the jurisdiction conferred is conferred on the Court as a body: it is the Court which is to "have and exercise" the jurisdiction granted: but, inasmuch as it would not be "convenient for the due administration of justice that the entire Court should have to sit for the valid determination of every suit and appeal and application, power is given to the Court to make rules for the exercise of the Court's jurisdiction by one or more Judges within the limits and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules. The powers so delegated would thus fix the limit within which such Judge or Judges would be competent to exercise the Court's jurisdiction, and any order made by a Judge or Judges in exercise of this authority would be void as being beyond the jurisdiction which the Judge or Judges were legally authorized to exercise.

Now the particular order with which we are here concerned is an order made by a single Judge, sitting in the exercise of the Court's Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, for the stay of a suit pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri. But, by clauses 11 and 36 of the Letters Patent and rule 62 of the original side rules of this court, the local jurisdiction of the learned Judge was confined to the Town and Island of Bombay. It is clear, therefore, and it was scarcely contested in argument, that the order under discussion appertains to the Appellate side of the Court.

The same result follow if the order could properly be attributed to this court's general powers of superintendence conferred by section 15 of the Act, for under that section the powers granted are powers of superintendence over all courts subject to this Court's Appellate Jurisdiction. This being so, the case falls under Rule 1 of the Appellate Side Rules, which provides that, with certain exceptions not now material, the Civil Jurisdiction of the Court on the Appellate Side shall be exercised by a Division Court consisting of two Judges. It follows, therefore, that the order now in question was made by the learned Judge in exercise of the jurisdiction which he was legally empowered to exercise.

It that be so, it seems to me unarguable that the Judge acquired jurisdiction by the mere circumstance that the order was passed on an application made in a suit which the Judge had jurisdiction to try. And as to the contention that substantially the same result could have been secured by an order *in personam* restraining some of the parties from proceeding with the Ratnagiri suit, and that an order of this nature would have been within the Judge's competence, it is enough to say that that is not the order which was made, or which arises for consideration on the question submitted to this Bench. I think, therefore, that we should refrain from expressing any opinion as to the validity which might attach to any such order *in personam*, and should content ourselves with returning a negative answer to the question referred to us."

MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD'S JUDGMENT.

"The applicant presented a petition to a Division Bench on the Appellate Side of the High Court, praying that a suit 246/13 instituted and then partly tried on the original side of the High Court be (1) removed for trial to the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri and (2) consolidated with two suits pending in that Court.

A preliminary objection to the granting of the latter prayer was constituted by the fact that an order had been made on the 21st December 1914 in suit 246/13 whereby the proceedings in the two suits in the Ratnagiri Court had been stayed.

The applicants contended that this order was *ultra vires* and would therefore be disregarded. If they obtained a decision to that effect they could proceed with their suits.

The question therefore arose whether the Judge had jurisdiction to make the order of the 21st December 1914. The Division Bench being of opinion that the authorities on the point were conflicting referred the following question to a Full Bench.

"Whether it is competent to a single Judge of this Court, exercising the ordinary Civil Jurisdiction of the Court, to stay the hearing of a suit pending for trial in a Subordinate Judge's Court in the mofussil, unless authorised so to do by rule.

I should like to point out that the question seems to arise not on the application for a transffer of the High Court suit to the subjudge's Court, for if that application were granted the suit would be transferred and all interlocutory orders made in the suit would go with it, but on the application for a consolidation of the suit when transferred with other suits pending in the same subjudge's Court, since if the sub-judge would not proceed with those suits, it would be of little use consolidating another suit with them.

There is no provision in the Civil Procedure Code for the consolidation of suits but a Court has inherent jurisdiction under section 151 to consolidate two or more suits pending before it. The High Court, however, has no juridiction to entertain an original application for the consolidation of suits pending before a Divisional Court; the case is still stronger when the suits are pending in different Courts.

The applicants have really adopted this novel procedure in order to get rid of the order of the 21st December, 1914, and I venture to submit that on the facts before us anything that we may say regarding the jurisdiction of the judge to make that order will be obiter.

However this point was not taken by the opponent's counsel in his argument, and I therefore, proceed to deal with the question referred to us on its merits.

I have had the advantage of reading the judgment of my brother Batchelor and while I am in accord with the greater part of it it seems to assume, that the order in question was a prohibition nor can I agree that the question is so concise and free from ambiguity so as to admit of a direct answer. For the question may refer to three possible orders which a judge might make. A judge sitting on the Original Side might make an order for a stay of proceedings at the instance of a party to a suit in a sub-judge's Court. It is beyond controversy that such an order would be without jurisdiction.

Secondly a judge at the instance of a party in a suit pending before him might issue a prohibition to a sub-judge against proceeding with a suit between the same parties.

Such an order would clearly be without jurisdiction.

Thirdly, a judge might restrain the parties in a suit pending before him from proceeding with a suit in a sub-judge's Court in the moffusil.

Such an order would in my opinion be with jurisdiction under section 151 of the Code. In Mangal Chand v. Gopal Bose, 34 Cal. 101 (1906) under the Code of 1882 Sale J. went so far as to restrain the parties in a suit before him from proceeding with a suit pending in the court at Bareilly but his attention does not seem to have been drawn to the provisions of Sec. 56 of the Specific Relief Act.

An order "in personam" to stay proceeding is in effect an injunction for though it may be desirable it is not always necessary that an order which prevents the parties from doing certain acts should contain the word "enjoin" or "restrain." For instance an order appointing a receiver of certain property is also an injunction restraining the parties from dealing with that property. Nor is an order in personam limited to the act of the parties within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court except by express enactment.

In my opinion, therefore, a single Judge sitting on the Original Side of the High Court is competent to restrain the parties in a suit before him from proceeding with a suit in a Sub-Judge's Court in the Mofussil and so in effect stay the proceedings."

Their Lordships Justices Batchelor, Macleod and Hayward delivered the above judgments and by a majority answered the question referred to the Full Bench in the negative.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. A. G. Desai and Messrs. Hiralal & Co., appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji & Co. appeared for the second opponent.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the 3rd respondent.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the 5th respondent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CREDIT BANK,

MISFEASANCE SUMMONS AGAINST AUDITORS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the matter of the Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Credit Bank of India Ltd.

R. D. SETHNA OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, APPLICANT *v.* N. R. MISTRY AND DOSSABHOY A. CAMA, RESPONDENTS.

This was a summons granted by Mr. Justice Macleod on the application of the Official Assignee, calling upon the respondents to show cause why it may not be declared that the respondents were guilty of misfeasances and breaches of trust in relation to the above named Co. and had become jointly and severally liable to pay Rs. 18,000, Rs. 1,54,523-4-9 and Rs. 5,407-5-10, as shown in the affidavit of Mr. Sethna and why they should not be ordered to pay the same to the applicant. The summons was adjourned in Court and came on for hearing before his Lordship on Friday.

Mr. Sethna in his affidavit referred to the manner in which false balance sheets were made by the manager of the bank and fraudulent book-entries were made by certain people who were the creatures and friends of Jaffer Joosub. These balances were certified by the auditors as correct and as correctly representing the financial position of the Co., while if they had examined the accounts with due care and caution, they would have been aware that these balance sheets were false. As a consequence these balance sheets showed profits when they ought to have shown losses and so enabled the bank to pay dividends out of the capital allowed the manager to take his salary, which could only be taken if the bank declared a dividend of 5 p. c., and to pay income-tax when there was no income of the above sums. Rs. 1,54,523-4-9 were paid for six dividends declared by the bank. Rs. 18,000 were taken by Jaffer Joosub as his salary for 18 months and Rs. 5,407-5-10 were paid for income-tax.

AUDITORS' EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Cama in his reply affidavit stated that he did not know whether as a matter of fact the working of the Co. resulted in a loss. If false and fraudulent entries were made by any officer of the bank that was done without his knowledge and until after the winding up of the Co. he had no reason to suspect them. He made all necessary inquiries while auditing the balance sheets and he relied on the explanations given to him by the trusted officers of the bank. He could not go behind the entries made in the books as that was no part of his duty and the short time allotted to him for auditing would not be sufficient for such inquiries. He had no reason to believe that doubtful debts existed. It was not his duty to enquire as to the standing or means of every debtor of the Bank, to whom loans had been made by the Manager and Directors of the Bank. He then pointed out certain items which he refused to pass unless proper explanations had been given to him or unless they were sanctioned by a resolution of the directors, and in every case they were passed only when sufficient explanations were forthcoming or other requirements as demanded by him were complied with. He had audited the accounts with resnonsible skill and caution. Any less that the bank may have suffered was solely by reason of the ingenous frauds of its officers committed for years without detection by the directors and must be charged to such officers and not to him.

Mr. Mistry in a long affidavit denied that the balance sheets were false as alleged by the applicant. His duties as an accountant were circumscribed. Auditors were not expected to overhaul the whole accounts as put before them by the manager nor to investigate into the management or sit in judgment on the action of the directors and manager, to ascertain whether they were right in entering upon certain transactions or in giving credit to their constituents, nor were they expected to look with suspicion on the trusted officers of the Co. nor to ascertain whether the debts were good, bad or doubtful.

He then went at great length into the different entries charged by the liquidator as false and fraudulent and stated that he never knew them to be false or fraud, had no reason to believe them as such nor did they appear so on the face of them. Many of the items had been examined by him with his Co-auditor and when necessary they had refused to pass the entries without proper explanations or without further requirements were complied with by the manager and directors. Mr. Mistry then referred to various items to show that the balance sheets were properly audited and the loss was not incurred through any negligence or want of skill on his part as alleged.

In the course of his opening Mr. Jinnah referred to a sum of Rs. 11,000 paid in by Hassun brothers who were the creatures of Jaffer. Joosub and said that assuming that even if this sum was a giff given by them, out of generosity, still the auditors, if they represented this sum as they had done as part of the ordinary business profits made by the bank, would be failing in their duty. Referring to the first dividends of Rs. 18,000 and odd paid out to the shareholders, the learned counsel said that very small portion of the same namely. Rs. 1,000 or 12,00 were paid out in cash. As to the rest they were set off against the interest on loans made by the bank to the shareholders.

His Lordship: If the dividend were only set off against interest, the capital would not be reduced. These two entries would cross each other out. Nothing goes out of the capital which would remain the same.

Mr. Jinnah:—True, my lord. But for the dividend being declared, in the ordinary course the Co. would have recovered the interest on the loans or if this was not paid, would have recovered the loans themselves. Auditors being perfectly aware of this, had worked up the balance sheet in such a way as to enable to pay dividend—which again enabled them to set off the interest on loans against dividends. The whole point is, would the Co.'s assets have improved but for this?

His Lordship—They would be liable only for monies which were paid out of capital in the shape of dividends. If the interest had been recovered there would have been no loss and monies recovered from them, as interest, would have gone again into their pockets as dividend.

His Lordship thought that Rs. 17,000 set off against interest ought to go out.

Panalal Lalbhoy Mehta, a clerk in the liquidator's office was then called.

His lordship intimated that as this was a summons and not a suit and as the facts of the applicant's case were set out in his affidavit it was not necessary for applicants' counsel to examine the witness.

The witness was being cross-examined by Mr. Setalvd when the Court rose.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co. appeared for the applicant the Official Liquidator.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia appeared for the respondents.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

JAPANESE FIRMS AT LAW.

RESPONSIBILITY IN DELIVERY OF GOODS.

(Before the Chief Judge.)

The Japan Imports, Ltd., by its Secretary, R. N. Fattehally *v.* The Osaka Shoshan Kaisha.

The plaintiffs were the consignees of 250 cases of sulphuric acid, shipped at Kobe, on board the defendants' s. s. Luzon Maru for carriage to Bombay. The ship commenced discharging her cargo on the 25th January 1915, on which day 178 cases of the acid were discharged on the quay, and the remaining goods were discharged on the 30th January, 1915. The plaintiffs' case was that the defendants' stevedores' men handed the goods roughly and negligently in the course of discharging the cargo and so several of the jars broke. They claimed Rs. 1,900 by way of damage.

Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. K. K. Sunnoke for the defendants.

MEANING OF "DELIVERY ALONGSIDE."

The Chief Judge, in the course of his judgment, said the bill of lading provided by a rubber stamp endorsement that the cargo was to be delivered alongside the ship at the risk and at the expense of the owner of the goods. The important question that arose in the case was what was the meaning of the words "Delivery alongside." He held that it meant that the shipowner was to deliver the goods to the consignee who was alongside the ship whether he was on the receiving ship, a lighter or a quay, and that therefore the plaintiffs' contention that the defendants acted wrongfully in not waiting for the plaintiffs' lighters, and discharging on the quay, must fail. The law only required that the shipowner must put the goods so far over the rail of the ship that the consignee could begin to act upon them.

RESPONSIBILITY AFTER DELIVERY OF GOODS.

The other important clause in the bill of lading relieved the shipowner from any responsibility after the goods were delivered from the ship's side and the rubber stamp endorsement threw the whole risk of the delivery alongside on the consignee after the cases were delivered from the ship's side, and it appeared from Mr. Fatehally's evidence that there were no signs of the goods having been broken on board; so that the damage must have accrued during the discharge of the cargo and with respect to that the shipowner was protected from liability by the above clause.

As to the defendants' contention that there was no damage caused to the cases by their discharge, the evidence in the case tended to show that the damage was caused rather by the rough handling of the cases after they had been landed on to the quay and that the Port Trust coolies, after the cases were landed on the quay, rolled them over and over, and owing to the way in which these cases were packed the jars were broken and there was evidence that there were pools of acid on the quay which suggested that the damage was done on the quay.

INSUFFICIENT PACKING.

The Judge also held that the jars were insufficiently packed, that this was the first consignment of sulphuric acid from Japan to Bombay and the packing was straw and not the usual packing of such jars when imported from Europe.

On all these grounds he held that the defendants were not liable, and dismissed the suit and ordered the plaintiffs to pay defendants Rs. 51 professional costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

827-14.—Vachha & Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali, v. Shaik Sarafalli Mamooji & ors, Patell and Es.

1168-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Giovani Goria v. Valabhdas Kalianji & ors, Edg G W & Co, Mans H M & Co, Part Heard, 12-7-15.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1223-14—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lukhma Tulla and Co a firm v Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, Rustomji and G.

Long Causes:

240-14.—Madhowji K and C, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr, v. Badriprasad Tikaram & anr, Nanu H & Co, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D & Co, Daphtary F and D.

1071-14.—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana, v. Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M & H.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Es.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1061-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.

1099-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr, v. T M Purdhy and ors, Captain & V.

1359-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Dallaporta and Patel, a firm, v. Bhaichand Jetha, Motichand & D.

463-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Damodardas Devidas a firm v Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr, Mulla and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Long Cause.

647-10—Payne and Co, Kalidas Mulchand v Bai Rukhmani and ors, 1-7-15.

1076-13—Mulji and Tha, Balubhai Dayabhai v Abdeyally Samsudin and Co, and anr, 8-7-15.

310-13—Daphtary F and D, Sez Karan Samirmal v Ponamchand Karmidhan, 8-7-15.

1337-14—Khanderao L and M, . Purshotam Krishna Vete v Pandurang Yeshwant Vete and ors, Sabnis and Gore, 14-6-15.

825-13—Jehangir S M and H, Chandra Lillani a firm and anr v Devidas Fulchand and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, 21-6-15.

205-15—M B Chothia, Parvatibai v Thakoobai and ors, Rustomji and Gin, 8-7-15.

579-03 and ors—Little and Co, Harjivan Virji and ors v Ranchordas Kallianji and ors, Ardeshir C and Co, D J Mantri, Surajmal and Co, Daphtary F and D, Mulji and Tha, 9-7-15.

1515-14—Mehta D and Lalji, Lukhmidas Nursey v Shivji Cursondas and anr, Payne and Co, 9-7-15.

14-15—Edgelow G W and Co, Mohanlal Narandas Kapasi and Co a firm v Jhaveri and Co a firm, J C Dalal, 12-7-15.

1186-14—Dikshit and Pur, Juggonnath Sitalprasad and ors v Kanaiyalal Jayarayen and ors, Jehangir G and B, 12-7-15.

130-13—Manchershaw and N, Virbai widow v Kanji Jadhowji, Captain and Vairya, 13-7-15.

525-12—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Tillockchand Hookamchand a firm v Hanmanbux Ramcoover a firm, Jehangir M and Somji, 13-7-15.

170-15—Malvi H M and R, N. Fatehally and Co a firm v Shriratandas Pragdas and anr, Tyabji D and Co, 13-7-15.

436-15—Kanga and Savani, Ishwarlal Chabildas v Rasulal Bhagwandas and ors, Daphtary F and D, 14-7-15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Cause.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in re The Credit Bank of India Ltd in Liquidation—Payne and Co, R D Sethna Official Liquidator v N R Mistry and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, J's Sums dated 17-2-14, Part heard.

POLICE CONSTABLE SENTENCED,

ATTEMPT TO MURDER SUB-INSPECTOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 15.

At the High Court to-day Justices Ayling and Tyabji disposed of a criminal appeal preferred by Govindu, a police constable, who was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years by the Sessions Judge of Bellary on a charge of having attempted to murder the sub-inspector of his station.

A dramatic company from Madras had put up a pandal in Kudiri, Anantapur District, and was giving a series of performances in November last. On the 21st of that month a popular play was staged and attracted a large attendance from Kudiri and the neighbouring villages. According to the prosecution evidence, the accused and another constable were each responsible for a disturbance at the pandal before the performance began and each was reproved and sent away by the sub-inspector. Soon afterwards the accused is said to have come back with a carbine and to have fired three shots, the last of which hit the sub-inspector on the left hand and the bones of three fingers of the sub-inspector's hand were splintered, and afterwards it was found necessary to amputate his hand. The Sessions Judge in convicting and sentencing the accused observed that possibly the accused's first intention was simply to create a panic and not to injure anyone, but that there could be no doubt that third shot at all events had been aimed more or less deliberately at the sub-inspector.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the Sessions Judge's decision and dismissed the constable's appeal.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPIRATION.

CASHIER OF A COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 16.

Yesterday, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Lovery, a Brahman named Numbakham Kuppusami Aiyengar, cashier in the Cooperative Credit Society Office at Triplicane, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with criminal misappropriation and falsification of accounts. From the evidence of prosecution it would appear the accused was for several years a cashier employed in the above office. The allegations against him are that on 4th January last he disappeared with Rs. 1,500 belonging to the Society and despite all efforts of the C.I.D., he remained absconding till yesterday when he was traced and arrested at Conjeeveram. His Worship after recording the evidence, adjourned the case to 29th instant to enable the police to institute a further enquiry.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Ardeshir N. Gazdar charged Mr. Merwanji Framji Captain with defamation. The complainant was represented by Messrs. P. Godinho and Kotwal, and the accused by Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman.

It was alleged for the complainant that the accused was his co-trustee of the estate of the late Mr. Nowroji S. Kharas, who was his father-in-law, and who died in 1907. He was also the accused's brother-in-law, and the complainant was managing the estate of his father-in-law. For the past one year and a half the accused was saying, the complainant alleged, that he was meddling with the estate and bore him ill-will, and the accused sent him a letter by registered post on the 16th June, containing malicious, false and defamatory statements, the letter being shown to some other people before being despatched. The accused further defamed him by saying that the complainant had with some bad and interested motives, deposited in the Bank of Burma, Limited, some money being the sale proceeds of some shares, whereas he had deposited the amount with the accused's knowledge and consent and at his sole request. The accused had also said that the complainant was incapable of managing the estate, and that he had misappropriated the amount realised by the sale of a pearl ear-ring. It was said by the complainant that three pearls of the value of Rs. 150 were given to him by his mother-in-law and that they were entrusted by him to a merchant, who had absconded. All the other allegations which the accused had made in addition were entirely without foundation.

The Magistrate adjourned the case after recording some evidence.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector, D. V. Karnic, charged Ebrahim Hussein, a Mahomedan, with house-breaking and theft of property of the value of Rs. 85.

Evidence was led to prove that one Vithaldas Varjalal, locked his cloth shop, situated opposite the Thakurdwar Post Office, at 10 p.m. on the 9th July, and went home to take his food. He found on his return that goods of the value of Rs. 85 had been taken away and the room was littered with other articles. A complaint was made to the police, and they arrested the accused, who was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING OF A MOTOR LORRIE.

Before the Dadar Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. S. S. Batliwala (Chairman), and Dr. M. C. Javle, one Spiers, a European, was charged with driving his motor lorrie No. 100 on the wrong side of the road. Mr. B. N. Athavle appeared for the driver of a cart, whose bullock was injured by the lorrie. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30. Out of the fine if recovered, Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to the driver of the bullock cart as compensation.

CONFIDENCE TRICK.

MANGALORE MERCHANT VICTIMISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 15.

The following appears in the "Madras Times":—A certain stranger who reported himself to be a big merchant at Bangalore, arrived at Mangalore a few days ago and he was the guest of a rich local merchant. The stranger handing over his travelling bag to his host requested him to keep the same in safe custody informing him at the same time that the bag contained Rs. 15,000 in cash.

He stayed at Mangalore for a few days representing himself to be a rich and honest man. A few days later the stranger bought goods of the total value of Rs. 8,000 from his host and requested him to forward them by railway to his native place. When his request had been complied with, he requested the Mangalore merchant to give him a loan of Rs. 300 in cash assuring him that he would square up his accounts immediately on his return to Bangalore.

The Mangalore merchant now suspecting the honesty of his guest tried to find out secretly if the bag in his possession really contained valuables when to his utter surprise and disappointment he found that it contained only sand and stones.

In the meantime the stranger had disappeared.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A GIRL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 15.

A girl living with her husband's family at Nayakancottai for the last five or six months possessed some Rs. 3,000 worth of jewels and cash and she used to help in the domestic needs of her people.

Some days ago, her brother-in-law asked her for Rs. 300 for purchasing bulls and a cart. She pleaded inability to comply whereupon, it is alleged, he and her father-in-law contrived to murder her during the night. The girl was in the habit of drinking. They mixed some powerful intoxicant in her drink that night after taking which she fell senseless. It is stated that her relations then murdered her and threw the corpse into an adjoining well. Two days later an unbearable smell was noticed and some cowherd boys spread the news throughout the village. The matter was reported to the police and they are making enquiries.

KOT JAFFER DACOITY.

SEVEN ACCUSED HEAVILY SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

In the Kot Jafar dacoity case, Ajnala Tahsil, Amritsar District, all the seven accused, who were charged with having committed dacoity and looted property worth several thousands of rupees and destroyed account books were sentenced by the District Magistrate of Amritsar to seven years' imprisonment each. Originally there were 14 accused of whom one turned approver and six were discharged at an earlier stage.

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CHILD-MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerjee have dismissed the appeal of Bansi who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore of the murder of a small child and sentenced to death. The accused was also charged with having made an attempt to cause the death of two other children by throwing them into a well. The accused admitted he threw the three children into the well after taking off their ornaments. One of these died and the other two were brought up alive and they related the story to the police. Their Lordships said that the murder was a very cruel one aggravated by the attempt to murder two other children and they confirmed the sentence of death.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 16.

Justices Ayling and Tyabji yesterday disposed of the criminal appeal preferred by Ganganna against his conviction and sentence of transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Godavari on a charge of murder. The prosecution case was that the accused, a youth of 17 years of age, had been angry with the deceased woman aged about 30 years because she had declined to accede to his solicitations and hacked her to death with a sickle.

The defence was that the prosecution evidence had been concocted against him and that the production of a jewel said to have been worn by the deceased was made under police pressure and violence. The sessions judge in convicting and sentencing the accused observed that the murder was a brutal and deliberate one. Their Lordships after hearing the Police Prosecutor reversed the conviction and sentence and acquitted the accused.

APPEAL BY THE "SAHID".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

Mr. Harris, Sessions Judge, Amritsar has accepted the appeal of Bhaicharan Singh, editor of the Gurmukhi paper "Sahid," who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400 for making an obscene attack on the Arya Samajists and acquitted the Editor.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Team.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Persian Cricket Club.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Salsette with English Mails due at day break.

MONDAY, July 19.

Teachers' Association of Bombay, Address by Miss A. M. R. Dobson on "Effect of the war on character," St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

CAMA—Bai Navajbai Naoroji Pestonji Cama daughter of the late Mr. Byramji Hormusji Cama at "Mango Grove" Tardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Major E. T. Lambert Commanding B. V. A.

July, 16.

731—Parades.
For week ending 24th July 1915.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 15 pdr. B. L. Gun drill at 7 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday.
15 pdr. Gun Laying Class at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday.
Signalling Class at 7 a.m. daily.

732—Leave.
No. 1432 Gunner Bazley A. C. is granted leave for one month from 14-7-15.

733—Transfer.
No. 951 Gunner Cairns I. No. 2 Company is transferred to the Reserve from 15-7-15.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 17.

Until further orders "C" Coy. will parade at Headquarters every Tuesday at 6-15 p.m. instead of Thursday. All members must attend.

236 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy.
No. 8539 Vol. D. C. Walmsley.
The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy.—
No. 6552 Vol. A. Pooley.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 17th July 1915.

PRACTICE SHOOT.

1 There will be a Practice Shoot at the Colaba Range this Saturday afternoon the 17th instant from 4 p.m.

RIDING SCHOOL PARADE

2. There will be a parade for all members residing in the Fort at 7-15 a.m. on Tuesday morning next, the 20th instant. Dress:—Khaki shirts, regimental saddles and bridles.

TOWN HALL DRILL.

3. There will be a dismounted parade at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 20th instant from 6 p.m.
Dress.—Mufti.

COMMANDING OFFICER'S PARADE.

4 There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Thursday morning next, the 22nd instant (weather permitting) Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. (punctually).
Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental Saddles and Bridles.

5. 2nd Lieut. A. Kirke Smith assumes the duties of Acting Adjutant from the 16th instant.

A. KIRKE SMITH, 2nd. Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.:—

March ..... Les Notre Cadets...Gabriel Pare's.
Selection ...The Pirates of Pensanu ... A Sullivan.
Valse .....Ciribiribin .....P. Bucalossi.
Song .....A Perfect Day .....Bond.
Selection .....Our Miss Gibbs .....Monckton.
Two Step .....Vill the Whistler .....J. Neat.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, Commencing at 6-15.

March—The Children of the Regiment ..... Fucik.
Three Dances from Henry VIII (1) Morris Dance (2) Shepherds' Dance. (3) Torch Dance ..... German.
Valse—The Fairest of the Land ... Ancliffe
Selection—The Girls of Gottenberg ... Caryll
Morceau—Melodie D'Amour ..... Engelmann
Melodies from The Girl in the Taxi ... Gilbert.
Dance—La Kraquette ..... Clarice

PASSENGERS FOR S. S. SALSETTE.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Salsette leaving Bombay to-morrow:—

Mr. R C Abbott Mr C Arnold, Mr L R Badya, Mr F H Bradley, Mr. Melville Brand Mr. T Brough, Mr W H Cardale, Mr J. H Cox, C.I.E., I.C.S. Mr F. C Daly Mr Dowling Mr. W Fraser, Mr. J B Higgins, Rev. and Mrs. R C V Hodge, Mr. Gordon J Lake, Mr J Looper, Mr Marshall, M.D., Mr W Milne, Mr R Shaw, Miss F M Staines Mr C E Wilkins Mr J Gateley, Mr J B Lobo, Mr & Mrs C. W. Dixon, Mr R. P Upton, Mr Jas Buchanan, Mr C E Wittey, Mr R. Mathieson, Mr W Snell Mrs Southwood and Infant.

DAMODAR TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.

The number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of June was 1,825, the number of new admissions being 302.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL SUNDAY CLASS

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly class of Moral Instruction for the students of the Middle School at 8 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow in the New English School, C. P. Tank, when outside students are also allowed to attend.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

In consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mails, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 5-30 p.m. this evening.

KARNATAKA SABHA.

The second meeting of the Karnataka Sabha debating branch will be held to-morrow at the Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a lecture on "Social Service."

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior and Junior classes of the Brotherhood will meet to-morrow at 9 a.m. at their respective places. The Senior Class will be conducted by Sir Narayen Chandavarker and the Junior Class by Mr. S. N. Gamadia M.A.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr Manilal C. Parekh, B.A., will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road. A Junior Class for the study of Marden's Self-Investment will be conducted by Mr. L. S. Bhandare at 4-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the death of the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Joint President of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association the First Aid and Home Nursing Classes organised, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, will not meet to-morrow as a mark of deep respect to the memory of the deceased.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague, occurred in Bombay on Thursday, no cases of either small-pox or cholera being reported. One of the plague attacks was reported from Mandvi and the other from Bhuleshwar. The total mortality during the day was 57, as compared with 75 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 86 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1 753, out of which 9 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed two of these plague rats, B Ward one, C Ward four, and E Ward two.

FATAL FALL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday touching the death of Abdul Gani, a Mahomedan, electric crain driver in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel.

On Thursday afternoon the deceased was found lying on the ground under the top of a steel ladder, with his skull fractured. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died. Mr. L. Durham chargeman of the workshops was of opinion that the deceased had probably gone up to examine the machinery, which had failed. The deceased had been wearing boots with which it would be easy to slip when the ladder or the boots were wet or greasy. The top of the ladder was thirty feet from the ground and witness thought the deceased slipped when coming down.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE LATE MR. GRAHAM.

The leading piece-goods merchants having business dealings with Messrs. Graham and Company called at their office yesterday to convey their condolences on the death of Mr. W. L. Graham, the senior resident partner.

The friends of the late Hon. Captain William Graham, A.D.C., (I.A.R.O.) are invited to be present at a Funeral Service to be held at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 6 o'clock p.m. Those attending have been requested to be in their seats not later than 5-55.

RANGOON OFFICES CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 16.

Owing to the death of the Hon Captain W. L. Graham at Bombay, the Rangoon office of Messrs. Graham and Co was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the deceased.

FAMINE IN EASTERN BENGAL

FURTHER GRANTS FOR RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NONKHALI, July 15.

As a result of the conference at Laksham junction H. E. the Governor of Bengal has sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 3,000 for gratuitious relief and another, Rs. 2,000 from the Imperial War Relief Fund for the same purpose. Taccavi loans which were temporarily suspended are being again granted to needy people as before, with a certain relaxation of the conditions.

Meanwhile, the situation has assumed serious proportions and people are now in a worse state than before. The number of recipients of gratuitous relief has been rising. The prospect of "aus" crops, which was somewhat hopeful, is now gone, the crops having been damaged by the recent heavy rains. Winter crop seedlings have also been damaged in certain parts. As regards jute, it has been grown here on a comparatively small scale owing to last years' fall in price. The outturn is also very poor and the market is quite dull.

CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The crop reports in this week's "Gazette" are eloquent of the need in Northern India, of the rain which has since commenced in this area.

In the Punjab unirrigated crops are described as already suffering from drought. On the other hand extra spring crops are being reaped. With the fall average to good in the United Provinces some slight damage has been done by locusts which are always associated with dryness.

On the other hand parts of Assam are crying out for fine weather, greater portion of Silchar being under water. Standing crops in the low-lying tracts in Kamruts are affected and Sylhet is also suffering from floods.

As regards Bengal the situation is normal except in Noakhali where gratuitous relief and agricultural loans continue to be given and in Tippera and Noakhali where test relief works have been opened. In the Bombay Presidency more rain is described as urgently needed everywhere while as regards the Madras Presidency the crops are described as withering or requiring rain in parts of eight districts.

THE MONSOON.

The monsoon this year was ushered in with unusual severity, and in 72 hours we had nearly 40 inches of rain, which represented over half the average of the year. The aftermath of this downpour will soon form the subject of some lively discussion within the walls of the Hall of our Municipal Corporation, as certain gentlemen from the Lamington Road locality have given notice of their intention to claim damages for the mischief caused by the late floods. After an interval of nearly three weeks the monsoon current has been again active in Bombay. There was a downpour on Thursday night and yesterday the weather was uncertain. The morning was wet, noon saw the sun. But in the evening there was rain again, and a fair quantity fell during the night.

SNAKE BITE FATALITY AT BANDRA

COBRA WHICH WAS LEFT UNMOLESTED

A Bandra correspondent writes—On Thrsday morning, a Khoja lady by the name of Sazanbai Mahomed Laksooman, residing near the Bandra Slaughter-house, was bitten by a cobra in her own house. She died within half an hour of the mishap. It appears, that the serpent had been actually reared in the house for many years. As a matter of fact it had been revered as the very custodian of the home, and never allowed to be molested. On the fatal morning the deceased had scarcely pulled out a rag from a niches in wall when the cobra within it bit her on one of her fingers. It is a common practice with certain classes of people to leave the most dangerous reptiles scrupulously unmolested, out of religious reverence for them. Such reptiles are actually worshipped as *rakhnars* (guardians) of houses and lands.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE WAR HOSPITAL.

The St. John Ambulance Association in India will open some time in August a War Hospital at Dehra Dun for seriously wounded soldiers returning from the Front, and earnestly appeals to the generous Indian public for the following articles for the use of the patients. Gifts should be forwarded to the Commandant, St. John Ambulance War Hospital, Dehra Dun. List of requirements:—Bath and hand towels, teapoy covers, dusters, cigarettes, night suits, mosquito curtains, sweaters or cardigans, kit bags, deck chairs, cushions, gramophones, cards, dominoes, draughts, games, books, and newspapers, periodicals supply of English and vernacular daily and weekly papers.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers (deferred) on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday at 15 29/32d. the rupee:—Calcutta £225,000; Bombay £289,000; Madras £10,000; Total, £524,0000.

A Commerce Department communique refers to the order issued last March directing that in remittance telegrams containing a private code word or group the name of the Bank must be transmitted either in the address or in the signature and states that this order applies to foreign telegrams and not to inland telegrams.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

HORACE GOLDIN,

The concluding parts of "Cabiria" will be given this week commencing from to-night. It will continue the great spectacle in which the strong features are:—"Cabiria" now a beautiful woman known as Ellisa, slave to Princess Sophanisba. The Great Roman attack on Carthage. The sack of Cirta. The burning of the camp of Syphax. The escape from bondage of Maciste. The great battle and overthrow of Carthage. The poisoning of Princess Sophanisba. Release of Cabiria and escape of Macise and Cabiria. The beautiful dream and vision of Cabiria and Fulvius Axilla. The last is a most beautiful photographic effect and shows a procession of beautiful women circling through the clouds around the forms of Cabiria and Fulvius, while Maciste sits apart playing an instrument. A fitting finale to a beautiful work of art.

Next Saturday we are to have another big venture of Mr. Bandmann presented us in the person of Horace Goldin, the great illusionist. Goldin is so well-known to the Home-going community that it is unnecessary to say much about him. He has been acknowledged by the world as the greatest living magician and has the record of playing no less than eleven months at a stretch at a leading London Theatre. Goldin is bringing out his full company of 30 which includes "Lily" the Bengal Tigress, which plays a great part in one section of his entertainment called "The Tiger God," a Moorish illusionary Phantasy. This is a pantomimic spectacular production with 12 principals and 20 supernumeraries. Goldin is styled the whirlwind illusionist and no one has been able to equal his style, for he is the inventor of more tricks and illusions than 90 per cent. of the conjurors of the entire world. Goldin is not only a Magician, he is versatile, being the author and producer of "The Tiger God" and plays the leading part. His quick change jugglery, shadowgraphy and impersonation are wonderful. Finally, he speaks five different languages.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The opening five episodes of the World's great serial "The Master Key" were shown some weeks ago at the New Alexandra Cinema. A further instalment of the same is being presented from to-night. A view of the Panama Pacific Exposition, which is now being held in San Francisco, is one of the interesting features of this week's instalment. A hurried trip about the titanic fair, spread along the shore of the beautiful bay, is taken. The principal buildings are revealed in fleeting glimpses in wonderful photography. The exquisite Japanese Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park and the very attractive Cliff House, with the famous Seal Rocks beyond offer further novel settings to this story of great dramatic interest. The latest Pathe's War Gazette and two screaming comics make the programme a choice one.

DACOITY IN MALABAR.

LOOT OF A LANDLORD'S HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 16.

At the Sessions Court, South Malabar, before Mr. A. Edgington I.C.S., Chembalapattil Aidroo and nine other Moplahs of Elankur Amsham, Ernad Taluq, were put up for trial on a charge of dacoity, two of the gang being charged also with previous convictions. According to prosecution on the night of 23rd February a little after midnight about a dozen men armed with guns, choppers and sticks went to the residence of the wife of a Nambudri landlord, seized the watchman by the throat and tied him up in his own mattress and while the two of the gang sat upon the watchman, the rest broke into the house and looted the place and carried away ornaments, money and notes valued at about Rs. 300. Police enquiry was promptly started and Mr. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, who was touring in the locality quickly got to the scene and recovered a bullet-burnt torch, some pellets of shot from a tree and various stones of different sizes. The first and second accused were arrested and surrendered a portion of the loot. Other accused were subsequently arrested and an unlicensed muzzle loader and a quantity of gunpowder shot and caps was recovered. The tenth was traced to Mangalore while about to embark for Bombay. The case is proceeding.

BURMAN CONVICTS' MISADVENTURE.

RESCUED IN A DUGOUT BY LIGHT SHIP OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 16.

The R. I. M. S. Mayo has taken away to Port Blair three Burman convicts who attempted to escape from that Settlement in a dug-out and had very painful experience before being rescued off the Bavagna light ship. On the steamer was Mr. Wedlock, officer in charge of Bavagna who noticed the dugout two miles away. After all attempts failed to attract the attention of the men, Mr. Wedlock proceeded in a life boat and picked the men who were all in an exhausted condition. They were taken aboard and properly looked after till the steamer reached Port. It was learned they had set out from one of the islands twenty days ago in the dugout hoping to get to land before their provisions ran out. They were without food for ten days and without water for five days. Two were serving sentences of twelve years' transportation for murder and the third seven years' transportation for dacoity.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. 2-6 DEVON REGT.

A DRAW.

The Gymkhana opened its Rugby Season with a practice game with the Devon Regimental team on the Oval on Friday, a contested strength resulting in a draw, neither side scoring. The display of the game under the carrying code was not of a high order. On a rain sodden turf and with a greasy ball, accurate kicking and passing were well-nigh impossible. The game was mostly confined to the forwards whose work in the loose was characterised by vigorous rushes and some determined and effective tackling. In the pack, neither set of forwards was seen to any great advantage; but the Gymkhana halves picked up more smartly and oftener than the opposing pair and made a few openings for the Gymkhana three-quarter line who indulged in a few passing bouts. But the Devons' defence by some timely punts and tackling averted calamities. In the scrum the military pack heeled out well at times but there was neither sufficient smartness nor cohesion to make most of the openings made to the lines behind. As already stated the game was mainly confined to the forwards whose kicking, though progressive at times was on the whole very erratic.

The opening exchanges were slightly in favour of the military team, but after ends had been changed, the Gymkhana showed a decidedly improved form and kept up a well-sustained pressure for over fifteen minutes on the Devons' defence. They were twice within an ace of scoring, first from a penalty and secondly from an excellent combined effort by the civilian three-quarter back, but the "free" from the penalty fell short of the mark and the final effort of the Gymkhana right outside three-quarter back was neutralised, he being collared in time near the military line. From the ensuing scrum the military retaliated in a determined style and transferred operations to the other end. They kept on attacking during the closing period and more than once looked like scoring but the Gymkhana defence stood the test well and the game thus ended in a pointless draw as stated.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The programme for Wednesday's Sports which commence at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows:—

Jumping.—Half section (Ladies may enter and will score marks towards their aggregate.

Bending Race for men (Bareback) the course will consist of four posts and on each post will be placed a polo ball, if this is knocked off the competitor will be disqualified.

Tent Pegging for men *Tilting at Ring* for Ladies. This is not an affinity event ladies and gentlemen will score marks for their respective aggregate.

Ladies Nomination Zoological Stakes.—Gentlemen will be provided on starting with a piece of paper on which will be written the name of an animal, they will ride a given course, dismount and run to a line 20 feet distant from where their partners are standing and will imitate in any way they please the noises or antics of that animal the lady will write the name of the animal on a piece of paper and will ride with it to partner who will return over same course. Competitors must bring back both papers. Ladies riding may enter with gentlemen partners they need not dismount.

Scurry, Horses and Ponies Handicap.—Entries for this ovent must be made before the commencement of the 4th event

Balaclava Melee in half sections.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

An interesting fixture takes place to-day on the Esplanade, the Bombay Gymkhana meeting the B. B. and C. I. Railway team. The latter is one of the strongest combinations in Bombay, including as it does, players of the stamp of J. S. Warden, P. Baloo, K. A. Date and others who have participated in Quadrangular cricket. The Gymkhana are also putting a strong eleven in the field and the fixture is expected to provide a very interesting game.

DISTURBANCE AT A CALCUTTA FOOTBAL MATCH.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

A disturbance was created at the Dalhousie ground at the conclusion of the Mohan Bagan Town Club match, resulting in the arrest of two young men. Four men are alleged to have taken out the corner flags from the ground and thrown them about, when one of the constables, who had been standing near the spot, spoke to them. All the four are alleged to have assaulted the constable when he made an effort to seize them. Sergeant Buckingham, who was approaching the ground from the Red Road, saw one man running away from the constable and arrested him. But, before he could bring him to the Dalhousie tent, he was surrounded by about a thousand spectators who became very boisterous and refused to make way for him. He blew his whistle and thirty constables went to the rescue and the man was escorted to the tent. On removing him to the thana, the crowd doubled in number and surrounded the police. Another twenty constables and four sergeants of the mounted police were added the escort, but the crowd refused to disperse. At length, the sergeants of the mounted police rode into the midst of them, but they followed shouting and throwing stones at the thana door. Another man was arrested on the way, but was released on being taken to the thana.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY ATHLETICS

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

Over a recently-mapped-out four and a quarter miles course at Aldershot, on June 19, there was an inter-company military running race, under the auspices of the Southern Counties Cross-country Association with the cooperation of the local contingent. A splendid entry of twenty teams had been received, which, at the allowable rate of thirty men per team, meant six hundred runners had they all turned out. Owing to military exigencies the entry of twenty teams was reduced to thirteen, with about 390 runners. The teams were started at three-minute intervals over the old Long Valley and Laffans Plain course. For the third time in the history of this particular type of race the last team to start made the best time. Except for the first four of the placed teams the runners showed very little notion of packing, the very essence of the race, and finished with five minutes between the first and last counting man. The team placing were: D. Company, 9th Border Regiment, 27min. 50 4-5secs., 1; C Company, 9th Border Regiment, 28mins. 8 1-5secs., 2; A Company, 9th Border Regiment 28min. 42 2-5sec., 3; 23rd Divisional Company Royal Engineers. 29min. 28 2-5sec., 4; A Company 8th Border Regiment, 29min. 58 2-5sec., 5; 11th West Yorkshire Regiment, 30min. 10 2-5sec., 6; C Company 8th Border Regiment, 30min. 17sec., 7; B Company 9th Border Regiment. 30min. 17 2-5sec., 8; A Company 13th Liverpool Regiment, 30min. 19 1-5sec., C Company 9th North Lancashire Regiment, 31min. 4 4-5sec., 10; D Company 13th Shropshire Light Infantry, 31min. 10 2-5sec., 11; C Company 13th Liverpool Regiment, 32min. 50 3-5sec., 12; and B Company 13th Liverpool Regiment, 32min. 59 2-5sec. 13.

Great success has attended the promotion of military races by the committee of the Southern Counties Cross-country Association. Ten thousand runners have been catered for, and the movement has spread in the Midlands and the North with the cordial approval of the military authorities. Since the close of the cross-country season racing has been conducted by the Military Race Committee, and so far seven championships have attracted 1,600 competitors. Races are to be held this summer in various centres. In addition the Southern Counties will confer with the Midlands and Northern committees with a view to taking joint action in regard to Army running.

INTER-REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

An inter-regimental athletic sports meeting on an extensive scale was decided at Caterham yesterday with the combined efforts of the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, Scots, Irish, and Welsh Guards, and the 17th (S.) Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and 16th (S.) Battalion Middlesex Regiments. The A.A.A. supplied several of the principal officials. A lengthy list of events had been compiled, something like four hours' continuous work being necessary to run it through and as no individual competitors' names appeared in the programme (the Regiments being entered as units), the officials had a particularly busy time. The proceeds of the sports (for which prizes of purely nominal value were given), were devoted to King Edward's Hospital (League of Mercy) Fund Sergeant T. L. Henton added to the successes he has scored since his attachment to the Welsh Guards by capturing the sprint, in this event he beat Private W. Ellson (16th Middlesex Regiment), an old Highgate Harrier, by a yard. F. R. Skeeles (17th Fusiliers), an old member of the Surrey A.C., won the half-mile by a margin of two yards, after having led throughout in a field of seventeen. An Irish International, Private J. Gamble, ran with judgment, and won the mile. Results: 100 yards.—Sergeant J. L. Henton (Welsh Guards), 1; Private Ellson (16th Middlesex), 2; Private Pooler (17th Fusiliers), 3. Won by a yard, and a yard and a half separated the second and third. Time, 12 3-5sec. One mile.—Private J. Gamble (Irish Guards), 1; Private A. Robshaw (Grenadier Guards), 2; Private L. Courtney (16th Middlesex), 3. Won by two yards, eight yards between the second and third. Time, 4min. 41 3-5sec. Half-mile.—Sergeant F. R. Skeeles (17th Fusiliers), 1; Private A. Robshaw (Grenadier Guards), 2; Private J. Manning (Coldstream Guards), 3. Won by two yards; three yards divided the second and third. Time, 2min. 7 4-5sec. Long Jump.—Lance-Corporal J. P. Koernerup Bang (17th Middlesex Regiment), 19ft. 5½in., 1; Sergeant H. D. Roe (16th Middlesex Regiment), 18ft. 1½in., 2; Sergeant W. Murphy (Irish Guards), 18ft. ½in., 3. Three miles race.—Private A. Robshaw (Grenadier Guards), 1; Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Haselum (16th Middlesex Regiment), 2; Private J. Timmins (Irish Guards), 3. Won by thirty yards. Time, 16min. 13 1-5sec. Quarter-mile.—Private A. Andre (Coldstream Guards), 1; Corporal H. G. Baldwin (16th Middlesex Regiment), 2; Sergeant F. R. Skeeles (17th Fusiliers), 3. Won by three yards; two yards between the second and third. Time. 57sec. High Jump.—Corporal M. Barley (16th Middlesex Regiment), 5ft. 4in., 1; Private J. Walsh (Irish Guards), 5ft. 2in., 2; Private A. Webster (Irish Guards), 5ft. 3. Tug-of-war.—Irish Guards beat 16th Middlesex Regiment. Boot and puttee race.—Sergeant J. Trinder (Scots Guards), 1; Private J. Lindsey (Middlesex Regiment), 2; Private F. Brown (Middlesex Regiment), 3. Sack race.—Privates McEwan and Knowles (Scots Guards), 1; Privates Turner and Scoffin (Coldstream Guards), 2; Privates Johnson and Kidman (Middlesex Regiment) 3. 120 yards hurdles.—Sergeant H. D. Roe (Middlesex Regient), 1; Private J. Walsh (Irish Guards), 2; Lance-Corporal Koernerup Bang (Middlesex Regiment), 3. Won by fifteen yards. Relay race.—Middlesex Regiment (Privates W. Ellson, I. H. Gee, R. Warner, and S. E. Pilbrow), 1; Royal Fusiliers (Sergeant W. C. Mercer, Corporal Baldwin, Privates G. Pooler and A. Webb), 2.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, July 17, 1915.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

In our article yesterday, commenting upon the scandalous state of affairs disclosed by the proceedings during the High Court Sessions which closed on Thursday, we dealt principally with the two cases which were the last to be tried, and quoted the remarks of the Judge in regard to these because they were more immediate to the moment of our comment. The whole matter, however, is one of such gravity that we feel, in the public interest, that it would be well to draw attention to the remarks of the Judge in two of the other cases. In the first of these the Judge at the outset referred to the "unique" and "original" character of the charges that had been framed. These charges, it appears, were the handiwork of three individuals,—the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Clerk of the Crown, and Counsel for the Prosecution. In the course of his charge to the jury, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar referred to them as follows:—

His Lordship remarked that no body had understood the prosecution case and referred to the three charges framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Clerk of the Crown and the third drafted by Mr. Binning and said: "I will demonstrate in 10 minutes that the prosecution is absolutely in a fog." The prosecution had made desperate attempts to frame a charge in which they had hopelessly failed. In the Magistrate's charge they did not know who had misappropriated the two thousand odd rupees, Damodar or the accused. In the charge framed by the Clerk of the Crown the charge was with regard to goods which had been misappropriated but the goods were not specified and so the charge was clearly unsustainable In the charge drafted by Mr. Binning, which was the worst muddle of the three, the charge was again with reference to a sum of Rs. 2,500 and odd.

Later on, in the course of his charge, his Lordship said:—

"You will see the absolute absurdity of the prosecution case," continued his Lordship (read section 405 of the I. P. C. under which accused was charged). "This man was never entrusted with Rs. 2,500, misappropriation of which he is charged with."

And again:—

Feeling as I did when I read the papers and forming an opinion as I did, I have given the prosecution the fullest latitude in the case and instead of making offensive remarks, they ought to have been exceedingly grateful that the case was not quashed in its early stages. I had power to endorse the charge as unsustainable.

Here is an absolutely unsustainable prosecution, which the Judge considers could have been quashed in its early stages in his Court, yet we find the Magistrate framing a charge that cannot be understood, the Clerk of the Crown another charge that is so bad that it has to be thrown out of Court, and Counsel for the prosecution, in order that the victim shall not escape, if he can help it, substituting for it another charge, which is the subject of the scathing remarks from the Bench quoted above. Surely it is not too much to ask that some drastic steps should be taken to protect the public from this sort of thing,—a condition of affairs that has grown up,—as we have before now pointed out must inevitably be the case,—through the complacent frame of mind adopted on the magisterial bench towards prosecutions of this character. The knowledge of the existence of such a frame of mind naturally has a demoralising effect on the police and all who have charge of prosecutions. The incentive to make sure, or rather the necessity for making sure, of the absolute soundness of a case, disappears, and mere suspicion, or sometimes the mere expression of suspicion, on the part of individuals, becomes a sufficient ground for dragging a man into the dock.

The second case to which we have referred is, perhaps, the most astounding of all In this case two men were charged with falsifying the accounts of a temple. There is no need to go into details. No one who has, read the report of the proceedings can fail to appreciate that the Judge was fully justified in the strictures passed by him on the prosecution. In charging the jury his lordship said:—

"Gentlemen of the jury, it seems to me that those officers of the Crown to whom is entrusted the administration of criminal law in this country ought in the discharge of their duties to realise the responsibility of their position and above all things they ought to remember that a criminal prosecution against a subject of the Crown is a matter of great importance which entails on him mental anxiety, expenditure of money and to a certain extent risk to his reputation as an honest citizen. Under the circumstances it is the duty of these officers carefully to investigate any criminal prosecution started before them before entertaining that prosecution and before giving the seal of their approval to that prosecution. Here we are, nine busy men of Bombay and a High Court Judge occupied for two hours in hearing a case which I haven't the smallest hesitation in calling a perfectly ridiculous one. . . . . .

"I say that it is scandalous that respectable citizens in Bombay should be subjected to hardships and harassments such as these two men have been subjected to. I speak plainly and feelingly as it is a subject which requires plain speaking."

And in acquitting the accused his lordship remarked that there was not a "tittle of evidence of criminal offence" and that the accused "ought never to have been committed to the Sessions." Finally, it is necessary to emphasise that these cases of unnecessary and unjustifiable harassment to accused people do not always reach the Sessions Court. There was a case only this week in which the C.I.D. placed a man before the Second Presidency Magistrate, when the prosecuting officer, Inspector Sullivan, was frank enough to admit that there was no evidence to support the allegation that the accused had personally benefitted in the matter in connection with which he was charged with criminal breach of trust; and the accused, who, it was clear, had acted in good faith and had been guilty of no criminal intent, was promptly discharged. That is so much to the good. But who was responsible for his being dragged into Court at all? That is a question the answer to which the public are entitled to have. And we repeat that it is essential that the Government should investigate the matter and take such steps as will safeguard the public in future from unjustifiable prosecutions and the encouragement of them in the courts.

THE COUNCIL AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In politics, as in life, it is precisely the most needy who get the least; and much as India is grateful to Lords Morley and Minto for the expanded Legislative Councils, the feeling which impresses one who has closely followed the proceedings of the Legislative Council at Poona for three days, is one of the inadequacy of such Councils to satisfy the ordinary requirements, much less the aspirations, of the people. The representatives of the people certainly can and do bring to the notice of the Government these desires and these requirements, and indirectly shape the character of the measures intended to meet them but, it has been forcibly brought home to the mind during these three days, that the good Government of the people is in much too small a degree amenable and responsible to themselves or to their representatives and depends too largely on the mere accident of the reins of authority being in the hands of sympathetic and far-sighted administrators. It is due to Lord Willingdon, to say, that the anxious solicitude which he has always shown for the welfare and progress of this Presidency is an undoubted influence for good in the atmosphere of the Council.

The extension of railway constructions in backward and undeveloped parts of this Presidency, especially in Konkan and Kanara, engaged the attention of the Council on the last day of its sittings. Dewan Bahadur Godbole asked the Local Government to supplement the guarantee of 3½ per cent. offered by the Government of India, by another 1 per cent., as the existing guarantee was insufficient to induce private capital for urgent railway development. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas urged that, as the Assam Government had decided to give such supplementary assistance to a private railway company, the Bombay Government could well follow its example. Sir Richard Lamb, relying on the orders of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, remained unyielding, and stated that the Assam concession was an exception, in view of the backward state of the Province. Mr. Pranjpye, who at the meeting of the Provincial Conference had vividly described the scandalous state in which the people of Konkan are obliged to travel, made a telling speech in which he maintained that, while in the present times of financial stringency, the actual allotment of finances might wait, the consideration of what the future policy of railway development should be, cannot and need not be deferred. And he pointed out how administrative considerations alone, which show that a population of twenty lakhs are without the facility of railways and that the Konkan and Kanara have remained backward districts,—intellectually and economically,—(a fact proved, as he said, by the impression existing in official circles that the districts are considered a sort of penal settlement for officials) demands that that policy should be immediately considered. Mr. Godbole in his reply again asked that the matter should be considered an exceptional one and be referred to the Secretary of State. Sir Richard Lamb, however, remained obdurate, and in view of the fact that what Mr. Godbole required Government to do was merely to consider the advisability of referring the matter, which was a very urgent one, to the Government of India, the attitude of the Finance Member was singularly unsympathetic and inexplicable.

The Resolution,—or rather the Resolutions,—as to whose fate there was most speculation, related to the extension of the Local Self-Government in the Presidency. There were many people who feared that this fate would be the usual one which meets non-official resolutions. There were others who were filled with the hope that, since, according to the recent Government of India Resolutions, Local Governments are fully empowered to exercise their discretion in promoting local self-government, a very welcome announcement would be made by Lord Wellingdon, who is known to be very much in sympathy with the aspirations of the people in the matter. But the Government, steered a middle and therefore the most tantalizing course. Mr. Patel, who was in charge of the Resolution, after refuting a common heresy that local self-government was unknown to India, recapitulated the history of the local boards in the Presidency,—a history of hope deferred and faith shaken. He quoted extracts from the speech of the late Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee made in this Council during the discussion on the Local Boards Bill, introduced as a result of the impetus given by the memorable resolution of Lord Ripon, and pointed out how he and other non-official members withdrew their opposition to this unsatisfactory Bill on the solemn assurance of the Government that a wider scope to the principle of elective majority on local boards would be given as early as possible. This was some thirty years ago, and Mr. Patel voiced the view of all Indians when he said that it pained him that the fear entertained by that great Indian leader had been justified, in that, while enormous progress has been made by the people in education and public spirit, the elective principle is just where it was in 1884. He referred bitterly to the retrogade views expressed by the Bombay Government, in spite of the desire of the Government of India to see that the principle was extended, and without consulting the representatives of the people. It is gratifying to emphasize, however, that it was not Lord Willingdon's Government which expressed this entirely one-sided and bureaucratic opinion. Mr. Patel was followed by other Indian members who all unanimously supported him. Messrs. Hidayabillah and Raffiuddin, while expressing their support, unfortunately struck an unhappy note by pleading for separate electorates for minorities. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, on behalf of Government, said that as they were moving forward and intended to move forward in the direction desired they had no hesitation in accepting all the Resolutions of Mr. Patel, if he left it to them to consider the advisability of taking the steps which the people desired. Lord Willingdon also endeavoured to explain the position of the Government, and from the spirit of his speech it was evident that he is thoroughly in sympathy with the popular demands,—as indeed any one with the pretension to liberal thinking and a sense of fairness and justice cannot help being. But the wheels of bureauracratic progress move very slowly, and Lord Willingdon pleaded that, as the whole question of local self-government was engaging the earnest attention and consideration of his Government, the suggestion of Sir Prabhashankar should be accepted. Mr. Patel, accordingly, did the right thing in yielding to Lord Willingdon's desire. He deserves to be congratulated on his industry and it were to be hoped that many more members would justify their presence in the Council by taking up pressing problems of administration and persistently urged reforms. During the discussion Sir Prabhashankar Pattani said that when Government said they were in sympathy with the demand for local self-government, they were really in sympathy. Those who heard Lord Wellingdon were left in no doubt as to his sincere sympathy,—sympathy which at once prompts the necessary action in the direction of reform.

The atmosphere of the Council was quite changed when Mr. Lallubhai rose to move the Resolution appreciating the services of Sir Richard Lamb. The close attention with which his speech was heard and the tributes, sincere as well as general, which the Indian members, one after another, paid to the Finance Member, must have assured him that Indians, while they criticise, are not slow to appreciate service at its merit. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas very appropriately emphasized Sir Richard's genuine worth as a gentleman, and Sir Richard himself in a mood of sincere confession admitted, among other faults, that he was not seldom inclined to be impatient under opposition. This admission deserves to be commended to the serious consideration of the members of the service to which Sir Richard belongs, who are so enamoured of the "character" of the service, and should make it clear to them that, while the people of this country have no doubt as to their desire to serve the country to the best of their ability, they would have them remember that the mere fact of belonging to a service, however distinguished, does not make them infallible and that it is necessary to be tolerant of criticism and even of opposition.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Indian Wounded.

It was a happy idea of Mr. Chamberlain to visit the Indian hospitals at Brighton. That the visit extended to two days and was made in the company of Mrs. Chamberlain points to the welcome fact that it was not merely a formal or an official visit. Mr. Chamberlain may be assured that the solicitude he displayed during his visit in inspecting minutely all the arrangements made for the comfort of the Indian wounded, the words he addressed them, and his appreciation of the work of the Indian Students' Ambulance Corps will be appreciated by their countrymen here Reuter has wisely given prominence to this visit by telegraphing to us a fairly long extract from a description issued by the Press Bureau. And there are one or two passages in it which arrest attention. Every Indian will gladly subscribe to the view that the care so hospitably lavished by the Mayor and the people of Brighton will make Brighton a sacred and never-to-be-forgotten name in India. It will indeed be one of the many links in the chain binding India to England in the future. No less significant is the assurance spontaneously given by the Chief Constable of Brighton that nothing could be better than the behaviour of the sepoys in Brighton and that they behaved as gentlemen. Of course Indian soldiers stand in no need of such a testimonial, as the British officers who have commanded them ever since the time of Clive, have often affirmed. But some of the people in England, who before the war had strange notions about India and her people, may have required this re-affirmation, if only for that better understanding between India and England on which the future of the Empire largely depends.

The Cost of the War to France.

According to a statement made by M. Ribot, the French Finance Minister, the war will cost France up to September 960 millions sterling. During the first five months, that is, up to December last, the expenditure was at the rate of £53,600,000 per month. For the first half of this year, the average monthly expenditure was expected to be £66,600,000 per month; while for the last three months ending with September next the expenditure is estimated at £74,800,000 or almost 2½ millions sterling per day. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that the question of how this huge expenditure is to be met is taxing the brains of the French Finance Minister to no mean extent. How difficult his task is will easily be guessed when it is remembered that a great part of the wealthiest provinces are in the hands of the enemy and yield no revenue to the Government. There is naturally a large deficit. In the latter months of last year the deficit amounted to about 44 millions sterling per month, and in April the deficit had risen to 60 millions sterling. An increase in the deficit is to be expected as the months roll by and more men take the field. To cover the present deficit M. Ribot has had to borrow from the Bank of France, and the limit to which the Bank can lend money to the Government has been raised from 240 millions to 360 millions sterling. The Bank has in return the permission of the Government to issue notes up to 600 millions sterling instead of up to 480 millions which was the maximum until recently.

The Manufacture of Shells.

A writer in "The Times" gives some brief but interesting particulars regarding the manufacture of shells. He says:—Shells are made from solid steel forged to the required thickness, whatever that may be, roughly rounded and cut into lengths like billets of wood cut from a log. These billets, or cylinders of solid steel, are delivered from the steel works and converted into shells by a series of operations carried out in the shell factory. They are hollowed by boring out the case and machined outside and inside to the exact dimensions. These operations are performed on capstan lathes which are more or less automatic and can be worked after a little instruction by semi-skilled and unskilled labour, of which there is no lack. But the setting of the tools, which is of primary importance, can only be done by skilled labour, and the supply of that is very short indeed. The "rosing" is an entirely different operation. It is the shaping of the conical end of the shell, and it is done by means of a press after heating in a furnace. Then the two ends are finished and a copper band fixed near the base. The fuse is a distinct and delicate piece of mechanism formed of several small parts which can be made separately. The filling is the last operation and is not done in the shell factory. In the regular armament works all the operations, except the last, are carried on, and this would presumably be the case in the factories now contemplated; but the rough outline just given will show how the work can be distributed among different establishments by stages as well as by quantities.

Love and War.

(*From a Soldier at the Front.*)

My love that uncommanded flies
To bring me thoughts of thee,
Or paints sweet pictures of thine eyes
To show them forth to me;
How can I bid her go away?
Yet why desire her longer stay?

For when beneath the cannon's blaze
Naught but despair I see,
And sigh the uncompleted days
That I have spent with thee.
How can I dam the tears that flow?
How can I do as others do?

For though impassioned hearts may beat
And loving souls may pine,
Yet never love was half so sweet
As that which makes thee mine;
If others' hearts are like to break,
Then needs must mine for thy dear sake.

Haply upon the field some day
Sore stricken I may lie,
Or death perhaps at last may pay
The price of victory,
But death itself can never be
So cruel as the loss of thee.

Ypres, May, 1915.

F. C. H. in "THE TIMES."

"A SECESSION TO ROME."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I ask you to correct two misstatements which appear in your issue of the 16th (to-day's issue), in the Notes of the Day *re* the secession of the Rev. Bernard Moultrie. Mr. Moultrie was never head of the Cowley fathers, neither was he ever a member of that Society, or in any way connected with it. The second misstatement is that the Rev. Father Benson went over to Rome. Fr Benson died in January of this year at Cowley Oxford a convinced member of the Church of England. I am sure you would not wish to make statements in your paper that are incorrect in fact and so I ask you to correct them in your issue tomorrow.—Yours, etc.

H. L. NICHOLSON,
Provincial Superior S. S. J. E.
In India.

S. John's Mission House,
Mazagon Bombay.
July, 16th, 1915.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NOTABLE ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI.

TURKEY'S PEACE DELEGATES.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN COURLAND.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGROSS IN ARGONNE.

The British troops in Gallipoli at daybreak on Monday, attacked with the result that heavy and confused fighting took place and they captured two strongly fortified lines of the depth of from 200 to 400 yards.

A Bukharest correspondent reports that the general impression there that the collapse of the defence of the Dardanelles is not so distant as people have imagined. It is also reported that Turkish delegates going to Switzerland to negotiate a separate peace have arrived at Sofia.

The Germans strongly reinforced took the offensive on Wednesday, in Courland. The Russian advance guards have detained the enemy at favourable positions. The Austrians resumed the offensive on Tuesday, and crossed the Dniester at several points.

The night was disturbed northward of Arras where the French carried a line of German trenches. The communiqué adds that the French made further progress in Argonne, the Germans in a series of counter-attacks only succeeding in regaining a small footing.

There has been a renewal of activity on the Italian front after some days' lull.

It is understood that the Government will ask for a vote of credit of two hundred and fifty millions next week.

Official and Personal.

Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, began on Thursday a fifteen days' tour of the Chitoor, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts of the presidency. The gobernatorial party arrived at Chitoor on Friday morning. His Excellency drove through the town and received addresses from the District Board and the Local Congress Committee.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeskhind:—Sir Sassoon David, Mr.—F. G. Pratt, Colonel, Mrs and Miss Wodehouse, Colonel Cummins, Colonel and Mrs. Hojee, Mr. Pechey and Mr. James A. Lord.

At a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday the name of Sir S. P. Sinha was suggested for the presidentship of the next Sessions of the Indian National Congress.

Consequent on the departure of Major-General G. Williams on service, Colonel J. Dallas, R.E., will act as Director-General of Military Works in India.

Sanction has been given to the extension of the service of the Hon. Mr. Godley, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, for one year, viz., until February 9, 1917.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN GALLIPOLI

TWO STRONGLY FORTIFIED LINES CAPTURED.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN DARDANELLES.

TWO STRONGLY FORTIFIED LINES CAPTURED.

COUNTER-ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, July 15.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that at daybreak on July 12th. the British right with the French corps attacked with the result that heavy and confused fighting took place all day and we captured two strongly fortified lines of the depth of from two hundred to four hundred yards

The British left on the same day also took two lines and advanced four hundred yards.

Night counter-attacks were repulsed.

In the meantime the French pushed to the mouth of the river Kerevesder.

All counter-attacks were easily repulsed.

Four hundred and twenty-two prisoners have been taken.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

CREW BROUGHT TO YARMOUTH.

LONDON, July 15.

The large Norweigian steamer Rim was torpedoed last night without warning in the North Sea and sank in three minutes.

The second engineer was killed by the explosion.

The crew were brought to Yarmouth.

TORPEDOING OF NEBRASKAN.

GERMANY OFFERS COMPENSATION.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Germany admits the responsibility for the torpedoing of the Nebraskan on May 26th and offers compensation.

COTTON AND NEUTRALS.

LORD CREWE'S DEFENCE OF GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

LONDON, July 15.

Replying in the House of Lords to a series of questions regarding the treating of cotton as contraband, Lord Crewe reiterated that the Government hoped by continual friendly negotiations with neutral countries gradually to limit the exports to those countries to their own actual needs based on the average imports of recent years. It was impossible to institute a regular blockade of neutral ports. In the United States, especially in cotton states, the declaration that cotton was contraband would cause much alarm and disturbance. We stood better in the opinion of the United States because the Americans differentiated between our methods of warfare and those of the enemy. The Government was averse from any step which could be regarded in the southern states as especially unfriendly to them. Every article must be judged on its merits, and its advantages and disadvantages weighed. If as regards cotton military considerations were found to be paramount, they might have to face disadvantages. It would be unwise for Government to bind themselves in either direction. They must leave the door open for the declaration of cotton to be contraband, always bearing in mind the fair claims of neutrals.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Shavli.—In Russia, 77 miles N.-N.-W. of Kovno.

Riga.—A seaport of Russia, situated at the south extremity of the Gulf of Riga.

Prasnysz.—In Poland, 60 miles N.-E. of Plock.

Arras.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

The death took place at Bangalore yesterday afternoon of the Rev. G. W. Gillings at the ripe age of 95. He came to India for the Baptist Mission from Australia about 20 years ago, being Pastor during this period of Ebenezer Church, Bangalore.

TURKEY AND SEPARATE PEACE.

DELEGATES GOING TO SWITZERLAND.

COLLAPSE OF DARDANELLES NOT FAR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—"Il Secolo's Bucharest correspondent learns that the German Military Attache has left Constantinople taking the Embassy archives.

The fact that the Germans are withdrawing their money from the banks adds to the general impression which exists here that the collapse of the defence of the Dardanelles is not so distant as some people have imagined.

Other telegrams from Bucharest and Sofia Report the arrival at Sofia of Turkish delegates going to Switzerland to negotiate a separate peace.

FIGHTING NORTH OF ARRAS.

LINE OF GERMAN TRENCHES CARRIED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, July 15.

The night was disturbed northward of Arras where the French carried a line of German trenches.. The communique adds that the French made further progress in argonne, the Germans in a series of counter-attacks only succeeding in regaining a small footing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, July 16.

A communiqué says:—

The day was relatively quiet.

Two German attacks in the Argonne were repulsed.

Elsewhere artillery actions have occurred.

ALLIES' CONFIDEACE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Central News correspondent in Northern France alluding to the great German offensive in Flanders adds:—"I have spoken to British and French officers and men from the Yser to Artois. All are firmly optimistic. They agree that the Allies' powers of resistance have increased tenfold in the past month.

BRITISH FIGHTING WITH SERBIANS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. Crawford Price, an "eye-witness" with the Serbian Army, lecturing at Liverpool, said the military authorities did not now object to his stating that British troops were fighting with the Serbians. Sooner we realised that the way to victory lay through Austria the better.

MARITZ'S MOVEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter referring to a statement by a German officer that Maritz fled long ago mentions a report that Maritz escaped at Grootfontein with a small Boer following and went north-west. He was supposed to be making for the Rhodesian frontier.

WELSH MINERS ON STRIKE.

LAHORE, July 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

About 10,000 Welsh miners are idle this morning. Their leaders are urging resumption of work.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN COURLAND.

ENEMY STRONGLY REINFORCED

AUSTRIANS CROSS THE DNIESTER

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, July 16.

A communiqué says:—

The enemy strongly reinforced took the offensive on July 14th in the region of Riga and Shavli.

Our cavalry and advanced guards detain the enemy at the crossing of the river Windawa at Venta and other favourable positions.

Our troops between the rivers Orjetz and Vkra occupy the front south of Prasnysz where they repulsed several attacks on the 14th.

The Austrian troops resumed the offensive on the 13th and crossed the Dniester at several points.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

£250,000,000 TO BE ASKED FOR.

LONDON, July 15.

It is understood that the Government will ask for a vote of credit of two hundred and fifty millions next week.

RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons, to-day, that a committee pesided over by Mr. Lloyd George was being formed to consider the question of retrenchment of public services.

NATIONAL REGISTER BILL BECOMES LAW.

LONDON, July 15.

The National Register Bill has passed both Houses and has received the Royal Assent.

SIGNIFICANT LANDMARK IN IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, July 15.

Sir Robert Borden's presence at the Cabinet meeting is wecomed as a significant landmark in Imperial development. It is the first occasion of a Dominion Premier taking part in an ordinary cabinet meeting.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

MELBOURNE, July 15.

The Commonwealth is consulting with the Imperial Government regarding the composition of a fresh contingent for the front.

The Imperial Government has accepted the further offer an infantry brigade with supernumerary units and also double reinforcements.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, July 15.

The Commonwealth has prohibited the export of gold, either specie or bullion, and is about to issue a war loan of twenty millions at four and a half per cent. at par.

DUTCH NAVY ENLARGEMENT BILL.

HAGUE, July 15.

The Second Chamber has adopted the Navy Enlargement Bill by 46 votes to 21.

LT.-COL. BIDDULPH.

LONDON, July 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph, Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps, has been appointed to command the Eighth North Lancashires.

MR. MONTAGU ENGAGED.

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. Montagu, M.P., is engaged to Venetia Stanley, daughter of Lord Sheffild.

ITALIAN FRONT.

RENEWAL OF ACTIVITY.

FALZAREGO SUMMIT CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, July 16.

There has been a renewal of activity on the Italian front after some days' lull.

A communiqué records the feat of an infantry detachment which scaled the sides of a ravine reputed to be inaccessible, surprising and capturing the Falzarego summit.

The Austrians desperately counter-attacked at night but were repulsed with great loss.

Italian heavy batteries continue effectively the work of demolishing the forts Platzwiese and Landro in Upper Cadore.

BRITISH TRADING IN KIAOCHAO.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE FUTURE.

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King asked whether his Majesty's representatives in China had received complaints regarding the present difficulties or the future status of British trading in Kiaochao.

Sir Edward Grey replied and said that the only outstanding question affecting British trade in Kiaochao related to the levy of customs, on which subject representations had been received. The matter would be settled when normal customs administration was restored, which he hoped would occur shortly.

Mr. King further asked whether there was no expressed anxiety on the part of British traders regarding the future of British trade in Kiaochao.

Sir Edward Grey replied that there was naturally anxiety so long as the matter was unsettled.

SPY PERIL.

ROSENTHAL EXCECUTED.

LONDON, July 15.

The German spy Robert Rosenthal, who was arrested as he was leaving England after a short stay, has been convicted and was executed this morning.

Robert Rosentnal, when arrested last month, confessed that he had been sent by the German Admiralty to obtain information.

NINE YEARS' FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

MR. HARRY THAW DECLARED SANE.

NEW YORK, July 15.

After a nine years' fight for liberty Mr. Harry Thaw has secured a verdict of sanity from a jury of the New York State Supreme Court.

NYASSALAND SELF-SUPPORTING.

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons in the debate on the estimates, Sir John Rees drew attention to the fact that there was no grant for Nyassaland and asked if this was due to the withdrawal of the military.

Mr. Montagu said that the grant was unnecessary because Nyassaland was now self-supporting.

COUNTERFEITERS HEAVILY SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The Allahabad High Court, has confirmed the heavy sentences of transportation of life and six years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge of Farrukhabad on Kanhyia and another for being in possession of counterfeit rupees.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerjee observed the offence was not only a very serious one, but was also a very cruel one as persons to whom the counterfeit coins were passed on, not only lost either their money or their goods, but they were also liable to get into trouble.

HIGH FLOOD IN ASSAM DISTRICT.

WHOLE TOWN OF SILCHAR UNDER WATER.

ACUTE POSITION AND RELIEF WORK

(Associated Press.)

SILCHAR, July 15.

Within a fortnight of very high flood, Silchar and the whole of the Sadar subdivision and about half of the Hailakuandi sub-division have now had another flood the highest on record in the district. The river began rising on the 7th instant owing to heavy rainfall and by the 12th practically the whole town except, about half a dozen residences, was under water. The civil surgeon's house had two feet of water inside and it collapsed. Residences of other Europeans and almost all Indian houses were under water. The residents had to shift several times and were finally huddled together till rescued by boats. Cattle took shelter in every available building including the Courts, the Commissioner's office, the old Circuit House, the Schools, the Amusement Club, the Masonic Lodge, the Railway godown and the station carriages and wagons and the telegraph office. The position became acute by reason of the town being cut off from all communications. telegraph and post, railway and steamer services all being stopped. Hills and hillocks visible are all full of people who have crawled up to them leaving everything behind and were without any food or shelter for some time. The Deputy Commissioner appointed a small committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Chanda, Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maulvi Ahmadulla and the Commissioner's Personal Assistant to organise relief measures which up to now consisted in finding shelter for people and supplying rice. One thousand maunds of rice have now been distributed. Charitably disposed persons are also distributing rice cooked and uncooked. All work is being done by volunteers.

A SWEEPER DROWNED.

A sweeper while coming from railway station was drowned and another fatality was reported yesterday. No reports have been received from the interior, North Cachar sub-division being cut off from all communication. The Deputy Commissioner has gone to Badarpur to organise relief. Appeals for help will be made by the Relief Committee as soon as communications are restored. Telegraphic Communication was only restored this morning.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Several planters in Assam have wired to say that they have received no Calcutta mails for five days. The delay is due to extensive floods and breaches in the railway.

HEAVY RAINS IN BURMA.

VILLAGES UNDER WATER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 16.

The river at Myitkyina has risen considerably creating much alarm amongst the inhabitants. The sudden rise came up to two feet of the top bund. It was in 1904 when the place was last flooded. All riverside villages are under water. Fortunately every precaution was taken for the safety of cattle and inhabitants. There has been, however, great damage to standing crops. The bund has been damaged in places and the river bank collapsed all the way down. If heavy rain continues there is little hope of the river falling. Up to date the rainfall is 25 inches. The above is a record compared with the corresponding period of last year.

One person was killed and two injured by a terrific storm that blew over Hanthawaddy on Thursday.

The damage to buildings and trees is considerable. A mosque and some Burmese houses suffered badly, over Rs. 10,000 worth of property being damaged. The track of the storm was between Twante and Kungyangon.

HEAVY RAIN AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 16.

After a suspense of about a fortnight it rained in torrents this afternoon and all the open spaces are sheets of water. The Gymkhana ground was so flooded that the cricket match between the Ferguson College and the Gymkhana had to be abandoned.

TRANSMITTING COCAINE BY POST

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July

In a reference to the High Court Sessions Judge of Kumaon, the Chief and Sir P. C. Bannerjee have held cocaine is not a substance which in the purview of section 19 of the Post Office Act and it is not under that Act to transmit the post. The accused's conviction Excise Act was however main

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

THE WORK OF THE CHAMBER.

The solid work in the interests of the city's trade and commerce which was achieved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the epoch-making Fifties, is certain to endure. But the interesting and instructive narrative of that good work is not yet exhausted. There yet remain some other references to be made for the merchant of today who being absorbed in the meticulous details of his daily work finds little or no time to make himself acquainted with the brilliant achievements of those merchants of the middle of the Nineteenth Century who were so greatly instrumental in the making of commercial Bombay.

The Customs House was yet a primitive institution, and it was the persistent effort of the chamber to bring it up to date in more than one direction. Statistically it was in its infancy and every fresh suggestion that was made to place it on a systematised basis was at first opposed, only to be accepted in the end, after much superfluous correspondence. One of such important improvements suggested was the proper method of valuation of goods imported for the purposes of revenue duty. The publication of tariff values was deemed absolutely essential to the trade. It is astonishing to men of the present day that the Customs House of 1853-54 was so supremely indifferent as to hold secretly to itself the tariff and put the importers to frequent trouble and vexation for the purposes of appraisement. But the Chamber was a patient and forbearing body of commercial men. They knew how step by step the authorities could be brought round and see matters eye to eye with them. If we say that in the Fifties the Chamber was a great instructor of the Customs authorities and taught them very many things necessary for their own guidance and for the interests of the merchants, we should in no way be exaggerating the valuable work it was then rendering. The merchants had also complained of differential tariff. There was one duty for the same class of goods in Calcutta and another in Bombay. Many indeed were the wranglings on this subject. The value of the publication of a uniform tariff applicable to all Indian ports could not be gainsaid. And the Bombay Chamber by its persistence and patience was eventually able to secure both.

NAVIGATION CHARTS.

Navigation charts are a *sine qua non* of merchant vessels; and yet so deficient were the harbour authorities of the day that the Chamber had to goad on these officials to construct charts of navigation of the Carabian Sea and reserve for public distribution a fairly good number of copies at a reasonable fee. The Indian Navy officers had done ample spade work in this direction as the various papers now and again read before the Geographical Society testify. Then there were the Admiralty and other charts. It should be remembered that ship accidents of running aground or sinking while entering the harbour, with very imperfect or deficient beacons or light-houses, were, numerous. Not a year used to pass by without wreckages either at the harbour entrance or in the Arabian Sea. Socotra, for centuries, was known as the storm centre of the monsoon. And it is the constant efforts of these daring navigators of the Indian Navy to take surveys of the lines and curves of that storm. Thus the preparation of navigation charts to help the merchant vessels was imperative. By dint of perseverance the Chamber's efforts were crowned with success.

CONSTRUCTION OF WET DOCKS.

Then the construction of wet docks greatly engrossed the attention of the Chamber. It was mooted as early as the Forties when the Government contemplated a dock in Mody Bay. But it did not come to any head. Correspondence ensued on and off. Committees would be appointed; reports would be made. The reports would lie in the pigeon-hole of the Publicants Secretariat to be one day dragged out, shaken of the accumulated dust and reopened for reference. Situated as the Government of India then was in point of revenue, it was impossible for it to take on hand even the construction of a wet dock on a modest scale. There was the confessed opinion that private enterprise would alone cope with the matter. But where was that enterprise? It meant capital on a large scale. And so they discussed and rediscussed the dock question, the dock site, and so forth from time to time till the first small dock was built at Colaba under the auspices of the Sassoons. Even that was a corollary of the old, venturesome, but strictly sound scheme of the original United Colaba Land Reclamation Company, which was projected in those halcyon days of 1863-64 only [illegible] me to grief during the general debacle [illegible]5-72. But the Sassoons showed the [illegible]l at last the persistent agitation of [illegible]mber headed by the longheaded, cool [illegible]culating Mr. J. K. Bythell of [illegible]Gaddum Co., brought the matter [illegible] in 1869-70. until the active sup[illegible]r. James Maclean, Editor of the [illegible]Gazette." Then was mooted the [illegible] the Elphinstone Land and [illegible]ny, launched in 1856 by Messrs [illegible] Co., and of the dozen private [illegible] Carnac Bunder to Sivree, [illegible]sulted in the creation of the [illegible]rust. How time rolls on [illegible]l to-day that, with the ex[illegible]e even the three large [illegible]re held by some sagacious [illegible]nadequate to accomodate [illegible]nless the Euphrates [illegible] Karachi between them [illegible] the trade to Karachi.

Yes, time rolls on, and one of the memorable events in the career of the intrepid Mr. J. K. Bythell is that, with the experience gained in the construction of the Prince's Dock. he was able to agitate in that whole hearted way of his for giving Manchester a canal whereby her shipping may find that room for expansion which was such a crying necessity for years. Mr. Bythell still lives to see how his great canal scheme is an accomplished fact besides being a financial success. He lives to see how his great scheme which he engineered and piloted for so many years has become such an invaluable asset to the people of Lancashire.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

But to hark back to the proposed scheme of a wet dock. In 1854-55 it was resuscitated and Mody Bay or Bori Bunder were pointed out as the best localitities. A Committee was appointed on which two members of the Chamber were represented. Mr. Ritchie was its Chairman, and later on Mr. Graham It was about this time that a public spirited citizen, Mr. Edwin Heycock, afterwards Sheriff of Bombay, mooted the scheme of reclaiming the Mody Bay foreshore, a work which was eventually taken in hand in 1866 and completed some few years later. The ground reclaimed in the vicinity of the Mint became most useful to the Government during the period of the Abyssinian War of 1867-68. The Apollo Street dock was overbusy with the landing of the transport vessels and equipment for putting out to sea. under the direction and guidance of that great generalissimo of the forces, Sir Robert Napier, who eventually captured Magdala and was created a peer for his brilliant engineering strategy all the way on the march from Zulla Bay to that fortress. An excellent diary of the Abyssinian campaign was written by the facile pen of Mr. A. W. Shepherd, the Assistant Editor of the "Times of India," but long since gathered to the majority. But what a long stretch of years from 1845 to 1915 is when we recall the fact that the Mody Bay or Bori Bunder Docks considered and reconsidered in the Forties of the Nineteenth Century were not practically carried into execution till the beginning of the Twentieth Century of course, with the immense light of experience and knowledge acquired in the interval. The foundation of the Alexandra Dock was laid in November 1905, by his Majesty King George the Fifth, then Prince of Wales and completed and opened for work nine years later by Lord Hardinge (21st March 1914).

ANOTHER GREAT SERVICE.

Lastly, another public service of a most valuable character which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had rendered in the middle of the Fifties was in reference to public finance and public borrowings. It happened that in March 1855, the Government of India suddenly launched a public works loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. when the merchantile community was in the beginning of its busy season and money had greatly endeared, as was usual, in those days when no State currency and the rupees in hard cash were scarce. The effect of the launching of that loan at a most inconvienient time greatly disturbed the monetary market, with the result that Government paper already in circulation went down 10 per cent. The Bombay Chamber was greatly, but not unreasonably, perturbed at this disturbance. Similarly were those of Madras and Calcutta. The chief grievance of all the three mercantile bodies was the total absence of any kind of publicity in the matter of State finance and the progress of the annual revenue and expenditure from time to time. Such secrecy was observed that it was very difficult for the merchants and bankers in the then capital cities to carry on their monetary transaction arising from their trade!

THE CHAMBER'S REMONSTRANCE.

Greatly perturbed, the Bombay Chamber was constrained on 28th July, 1855, to address a letter of remonstrance to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, no other than Mr. Vernon Smith, who was afterwards raised to the peerage. Here is the preliminary paragraph:

"By desire of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I have the honour to address you regarding the unsettled state of the money market throughout India, which has lately been the subject of earnest and general complaint. In the middle of March last Government securities suddenly declined in value 10 per cent. It has since continued in a state of unhealthy fluctuation. The shares of the Joint Stock Companies of the highest character have been saleable at a great reduction of price. The supply of capital for the ordinary purposes of commerse has been greatly restricted and subjected to rates of interest almost prohibiting. This unsatisfactory position of affairs, with its attendant evils and inconveniences, is attributed and, it is to be feared with too much reason, to what must be regarded as the defect of the financial arrangements of the Indian Government, namely, the secrecy in which they are enveloped. Its immediate cause was the unexpected opening of the new 5 per cent. loan under the designation of a Bluebooks Loan, the origin and necessity of which have only within a few days past been disclosed to the public of India through the medium of papers laid to from Parliament."

The Chamber's remonstrance on this subject ended with the practical suggestion that the Indian Government should publish a quarterly or half yearly statement of the progress of revenue and expenditure and also issue a Budget. But on this subject another chapter will be needed. Sufficient to say at the conclusion here that this most important public representation was signed by Mr. James Graham, who was then the Chairman of the Chamber, a name still held in Bombay in the greatestest esteem and regard.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

"A MAN OF STRONG AND CHARMING PERSONALITY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Commenting on the appointment of the new Chief Justice, the "Statesman" writes:—"A man of strong and charming personality, Mr. Sanderson has enjoyed a wide popularity throughout his career and it is generally felt that he will make a very able and worthy successor to Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the important post to which he has been appointed. It is interesting to note Mr. Sanderson entered Harrow shortly before Mr. Justice Greeves and they both played in the Harrow Cricket Eleven.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since you have rendered to the public yeoman service by your leader of date by ventilating the flagrant committals to the Court of Sessions, may I in the name of the public appeal to you through the valuable columns of your paper to draw the attention of the authorities and those in power by placing before them as to what justice the people get in Municipal prosecutions and to what hardships and worries they are subjected.

The "Chronicle" has only to employ one or two reporters for a week and to report the summary of all Municipal cases whether arising out of non-compliance with the orders of the Health Department, Malaria Department, or Licensing Department and within a short space of time you will be enabled to take up the cause of numerous law-abiding citizens who become unnecessary victims to unjustifiable prosecutions. Some of the trying magistrates, who have numerous cases to decide, ask only a question whether a notice has been served, and, if so, as a natural consequence punishment follows. But the most regrettable thing is that in 99 cases out of hundred there is no inquiry as to whether a notice was justified.

People know perfectly well how Municipal notices are issued. A license-holder of a house owner has only to displease a petty official and he will have a printed notice ready embossed with a rubber stamp of a superior official to be served at the last moment, immediately thereafter followed by a process from a police court and you know the result.

Some time before his retirement the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dastoor, had before him the case of a poor Mahomedan lady. She was convicted three times by his Worship for not complying with a municipal notice. The solicitations of her pleader had been of no avail and she was dragged a fourth time. On this occasion, instead of taking any legal assistance, she appeared in person and when his Worship was about to pronounce a heavy penalty she grew bold and appealed to his Worship in substance in the words following:—"Your Worship from the big chair has convicted me thrice and have always taken the "obiter dicta" of the Municipal Officials but will you not once grant me the favour of visiting the premises and satisfy yourself as to whether I am to be blamed." Mr. Dastoor instead of pronouncing sentence asked the lady to wait till the Court rose, and he, in fact, did accompany her, and the next day he pronounced his judgment acquitting the lady and condemning the Municipal Officials in far stronger terms than used by his Lordship Sir Dinshah Davar in the last Criminal Sessions and thereafter as his Worship began to go deeply in Municipal cases before him in that Court the cases considerably diminished and it appeared as if the condition of the city had been improved by a magic wand.

On the Municipal Corporation agendas from day to day we read of such harrassments, but it does not appear that the same have opened the eyes of our civic fathers.

I will here quote from a petition of some sufferers which was on the agenda of April last wherein they say.

"Your humble Petitioners most respectfully submit that the Legislature could never have contemplated that the Law Courts of his Majesty would be made machinery for augmenting the income of the Municipality by means of harassing prosecutions of the poor and law abiding subjects."

"How the present policy of the Licensing Department has been a weapon of oppression of the poor people will be too well understood by the civic fathers if they only once a fortnight in the afternoon on the days when the License Department cases are taken up were to pay a visit to the Police Courts and to hear the tales of woe of such people who have had the misfortune and ill luck of falling under the bad graces of the License Department."

It is high time that Government should inquire into such matters, especially when the law-abiding subjects have unnecessarily to be subjected to the disgrace of being put before Criminal Courts and subjected to unnecessary hardships without either getting a patient hearing of that British Justice of which the people of India are so proud.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, July 16th.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

Mr. Kitchin, District Magistrate of Lyallpur, has concluded the hearing of a remarkable case in which two police officers and a zaildar were charged with manufacturing evidence and of extorting a confession by torture.

The cass is concerned with the disappearance of a widow, named Mussamat Santi. While the enquiry into this disappearance was being made the headless body of a woman was found in Gugera Main Canal. It was identified as that of Mussamat Santi and a nephew of her's confessed to having murdered her. Full details of the crime and the disposal of body were given but the case broke down and a few days after this, Mussamat Santi herself turned up and claimed she was not dead. There followed an investigation with the result that the two police officers and a zaildar were put on their trial. The District Magistrate fully exonerated all the three accused of the charges.

SHIPS FOR WHEAT EXPORTS

FALL IN FREIGHTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Indian ships which are being chartered at Home for wheat exports from India are now being engaged at lower rates consequent on the fall in freights. This will tend to increase such profits as Government may have calculated upon in their transactions.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant J. L. Chester, Liverpools.
Lieutenant A. R. Wood, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant B. Conroy, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. O. Hornung, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant F. R. Hammond, Londons.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain K. R. Cobb, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant J. Bury, Artillery.
Lieutenant E. C. Lester, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. Birch, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Prichard, Medicals.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain A. C. M. Alington, East Lancashires.
Captain O. C. Downes, Rifle Brigade.
Captain G. M. A. Ellis, Rifle Brigade.
Captain O. B. Graham, Rifle Brigade.
Captain A. H. Spooner, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. W. Barclay, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant H. M. E. Bradshaw, Hampshires.
Lieutenant L. G. Lawrence, Worcesters.
Lieutenant R. S. MacIver, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. W. Pollock, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Acland, Devon Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant C. N. Boyle, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Bullock, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant I. A. Burnett, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant N. C. Darcy, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. V. De Halpert, Interpreter.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Edwards, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H. N. Kent, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant G. B. Morgan, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. D. Pike, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Stead, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Stevens, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant D. R. Tittle, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. T. Trend, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Whelan, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant L. C. Wilson, Norfolks.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Lieutenant N. L. Birkett, Engineers.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant C. J. Harter, Royal Fusiliers.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant J. C. Duff, Gordons.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain G. O. Sloper, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. Howatt, Cameronians.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant T. D. Aitchison, Royal Scots.

NOW MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant H. Thomson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Wade, Manchesters.

LONDON, July 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant B. Gibbs, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant G. F. Juckes, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant S. H. Rushbrooke, Norfolks.
Second-Lieutenant H. V. Webber, Somerset Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant A. de B. Cooper, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant J. G. Bland, Irish Rifles.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain H. F. Elgee, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant J. Harley, Worcesters.
Lieutenant D. Kerr, Cheshires.
Lieutenant P. H. Turner, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Whiteside, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant R. C. Inglis, South Wales Borderers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The following additional casualties are reported from the Persian Gulf:—

KILLED.

Major E. H. Oliphant, 96th Berar Infantry.
Capt. J. G. L. Ranking, H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul in the Persian Gulf, unattached list.

SIMLA, July 16.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned in the 30th list from the Mediterranean Force:—

KILLED.

Jemadar Gobinda Pun, 1-5th Gurkhas.
Subadar Hansarup Limbu, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Subadar Tejganje Limbu, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Rajman Rai, 2-10th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Rabi Gharti, 1-5th Gurkhas.
Subadar Dalbir Rana, 1-6th Gurkhas.
Subadar Santibir Ali, 1-6th Gurkhas.
Subadar Ajita Raindhandhow Rai, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Mukunsing Limbu, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Bark Bahadur Rai, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Sukhman Rai, 2-10th Gurkhas.

The following additional list from the Persian Gulf:—

WOUNDED.

Captain R. F. Atkins, 67th Punjabis.
Staff Sergeant A. Morris, Supply and Transport, is reported to have died of disease in British East Africa.

BAGUM SAHIBA OF JANJIRA "AT HOME."

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

Lady Willingdon was present at an interesting "At Home" given by her Highness the Nawab Begum Sahiba of Janjira at Ruby Hall, Poona, on Wednesday.

There was a fairly representative gathering of the distinguished ladies at present in the station including her Highness the Maharani of Rajpipla, Lady Chinubhai Madhavlal and daughters. Mrs. and Miss Brooking, Miss Leddon, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Orr, Mrs. Hirabai Padamji, Mrs. and Miss Byramji Padamji, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Guider, Mrs. Gupte, Miss Brayne, Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Goverdhandas Khatao and daughters and others.

Her Excellency and others went round the building and liked the large airy rooms and pleasant situation. The tea was served on small tables in the third large hall which was prettily decorated with palms and tube roses. There was a choice programme of Indian and European music after.

Mrs. Brayne rendered the famous flower song from Faust very well.

Mrs. Perkins' lovely voice was very much admired. At the request of Lady Willingdon the Begum Sahiba sang an Indian song. Miss Byramji Padamji's violin was intensely appreciated. Miss Brooking displayed excellent technique in her songs. Begum Fyzee Rahnin who is so interested in Indian music sang an evening tune "Kafi" which was received with enthusiasm. Miss Dowley's French composition on the piano was exquisite.

Her Excellency stayed till 7-30 p.m. thoroughly enjoying her visit. The Begum Sahiba has happily given a great impetus to the Club by these social functions to popularize it. To the great regret of all present the energetic Secretary of the Club, Mrs. Jehangir, was unable to be present owing to illness. Her Highness the Lady Aga Khan was also missed. She could not attend as she has been indisposed for a few days past.

A "DEVIL DRIVER'S" CONFIDENCE TRICK.

INTERESTING CASE AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 16.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras has before him an interesting case in which Subramanyam Iyer, an elderly Brahman, stands charged under peculiar circumstances with cheating in respect of jewels of the collective value of Rs. 250. On the 12th ultimo the accused went to the house of one Ramanadha Iyer in Triplicane and represented himself as a professional devil driver. He was told that the wife of the complainant was ill. The accused declared the woman's illness was due to her being possessed of the devil and volunteered to cure her, but at the same time added that all jewels she possessed would have to be made use of in the course of the devil-driving ceremony. The following day was appointed for the ceremony, when the accused came and, having dug a hole in the room of the house, he asked for the jewels to be produced. This was done and after going through some puja ceremony he asked the people of house to leave the room for a couple of minutes. Taking the opportunity when the people of household were out of the room, he disappeared by a back door with the jewels and remained at large till yesterday, when he was arrested at Chingleput.

It was pointed out to the Court that the accused had been previously convicted at Chitoor, Vellore and other places in Southern India for offences of a similar nature and in order to make clear these antecedents the case was adjourned to 26th instant.

ALLEGED MURDER ON A BOAT.

BODY THROWN IN RIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

A sensational story of murder has reached here from Raipura Thana in Noakhali District.

It appears that a certain Mahajan of Dacca District sent one of his gomastas with a boat to purchase rice from the market in Backerganj District. The Gomasta having purchased and laden the boat with rice started for the Mahajan's place, but it is alleged the boatmen, numbering five, finding him alone in the biat murdered him on the way and threw the body in the river. They then proceeded to Raipura and the Manjhi tried to dispose of the rice. The people became suspicious and they communicated with the local police who arrested the Manjhi. Four boatmen fled and have not yet been traced.

A telegraph notification says that ordinary telegrams will now be accepted for transmission to Burma.

will be awarded.

THE JHANSI OUTRAGE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The "Pioneer" publishes a detailed account of the recent Jhansi murder of which the following are additional particulars:—

It would appear that Muhammad Siddiq had been warned to proceed to the Front with a draft on the afternoon of the crime. They were undoubtedly fanatically inclined and had kept aloof from their comrades. Lieut. Courtenay who was walking on the left of Major Gale tried to escape from the two fanatics who were running towards him. In his endeavours to do so he tripped and fell, whereupon both the men fell on him with their swords inflicting a number of severe wounds from which he died the same evening. A Jamadar and two non-commissioned officers attended to Major Gale and called to the men of the troops to bring their swords and their lances. The men of the section, mostly immature recruits, were prevented from going to the assistance of Mr. Courtenay by the theatening attitude of the two murderers.

After cutting down Mr. Courtenay the murderers made off towards the Officers' Mess A Sikh Jamadar mounted and galloped off to the mess to warn Colonel Chaplin and very shortly afterwards the two sowars arrived at the Mess. Colonel Chaplin who was standing in the porch in front of the Mess, called upon the men to throw down their arms while he was trying to remonstrate with Sowar Muhammad Siddiq who had his rifle raised to take aim. For some reason he changed his mind and lowered it without firing. Then without any warning he raised the rifle a second time and deliberately fired at Colonel Chaplin missing him by a few inches. Colonel Chaplin and the Indian officers and servants who were standing with him, were unable to offer any armed resistance, as up to that no one had been able to procure a rifle and ammunition.

The murderers then turned from the Mess up the road towards the artillery lines. They met Captain Hudson, Adjutant of the Regiment. Muhammad Siddiq fired at him wounding him slightly in the side. Captain Hudson dismounted and by scaling a wall managed to get ahead of the murderers and give an alarm in the artillery lines.

On approaching the Veterinary Hospital the two murderers came upon a bombardier and a sergeant of the 79th Battery, R.F.A. on whom they fired killing the bombardier and wounding the sergeant.

They then went towards the Brigade Office. Just as Captain Cooper, Royal West Kents, Station Staff Officer, turned into the road ahead of them they dropped him with a shot that struck him in the back, killing him instantaneously.

By this time Colonel Chaplin and Captain Kay had procured rifles and ammunition and they arrived with a number of officers and men of the regiment.

Simultaneously a number of gunners appeared with their rifles.

All opened fire on the murderers with the result that they were both shot dead.

So far as can be ascertained the crime was one of sheer fanaticism, and no connivance is suspected.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

In the Lahore conspiracy case yesterday Dr. Shuja-ud-Din continuing his arguments pointed out that but for Umrao Singh's evidence there was no case against Khan Singh. Counsel had cited American witnesses to prove that he worked in a sugar factory at Oxnard and therefore could not attend the revolutionary meetings, but these witnesses could not be summoned.

Coming to Nand Singh's case counsel objected to the retracted confession being used at all as it was against judicial authorities. The fact that many of their witnesses had been abandoned by the defence tended to suggest that this was due to the attempt of the police to tamper with witnesses.

With reference to the case against Dalip Singh, counsel said that Ichhra Singh's evidence was only hearsay. He was not admittedly a member of the conspiracy.

As regards Harnam Singh, Dr. Suja-ud-Din said that he was not identified in the jail parade and his implication in the dacoity was an afterthought. The accused admitted having taken part in the Sahnowal, Chabba and Mansuran dacoities, but murder was no part of the original plan of the dacoits, and the later acts were accidental and against the express wishes of the leaders. Harnam's part in the proceedings, counsel admitted, was of a very secondary nature.

Coming to Hari Singh's case counsel said that his demand of his share of the proceeds of the Jhaner dacoity immediately after the crime indicated that he had no sympathy with the conspiracy but joined the dacoity for personal gain.

The case of Kishen Das was, he said, very bad, and he criticised the fact that while the spade and the lantern lent by him for the purpos of the dacoity were produced, the gandasa was not forthcoming. The evidence of Indar Das, the chela, was inspired and influenced by the ambition to be placed on the gadi.

LATER.

After lunch, Mr. Rauf Ali took up Kider Nath's case. He said that Amar Singh's identification of the accused was of a distant acquaintance only. Kider Nath being a political suspect it was inconceivable that he could have lent a revolver to a man he was not familiar with. He was a critic of the police, and he owed his troubles to that unfortunate fact.

The Mysore Government will award in 1915-16 four State and two Damodardas Scholarships of £200 each per annum tenable in America, England, or Ireland; also a Indian scholarship of the same value

RUSSIA AWAKE.

THE STIMULANT OF A TEMPORARY REVERSE.

PROFITING BY ENGLISH EXAMPLE.

Even in these days of hampered communication, currents of thought and feeling find their way round the world very quickly. The "awakening of England" has been followed at once by a movement in Russia for the bringing into play of every form of national activity for the successful waging of war, says Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, the "Daily Mail's" Petrograd correspondent.

The immediate cause was the same, of course. Hopes were cherished here as in England that there might be peace before next winter began. January saw business men in Petrograd betting on "peace in March." In Moscow at the time of melting snows prophets foretold with cheerful confidence that the war would end in June. People generally were inclined to say, "It must be over in the autumn." The success of the Carpathian campaign raised the expectations high. The repeated promise that a vigorous offensive would be undertaken in the west during May was relied upon to prevent the Germans transferring troops from France and Flanders for the defence of Hungary. It seemed almost certain that the moment had come for the exertion of pressure on the enemy from both sides at once.

Unfortunately the enemy knew better. He knew that he had no need to fear at that moment any decisive advance of the French and British Armies. He knew that the latter was not yet ready to begin owing to lack of necessary munitions. Therefore he withdrew from his western front a large number of troops, well seasoned and provided with an almost inconceivable supply of shells for an unprecedented array of artillery; and he blasted his way through the covering line which protected both Galicia and the Russian forces along the Carpathian Ridge. Retirement was unavoidable. Down fell the hopes of an early peace.

The weak are depressed and discouraged by misfortune, more especially when it dashes from their lips a cup of anticipated success. The strong are braced by reverses. They are stirred to more determined effort. Both in England and in Russia the effect of the unexpected turn of events was to raise up a new spirit of sacrifice and endeavour. I have no hesitation in reporting that the springing into life of this spirit in England reacted sensibly upon this country. The formation of a Cabinet containing men of all parties except the Irish Party was watched by Russians with admiration. The appointment of a Minister to control the supply of war material struck them as being so wise, and indeed so necessary a step, that the example was followed in Petrograd without delay. The appeal to the British nation to organise itself for the fierce and long struggle which lay before the Entente Powers was echoed and found immediate response.

During the last few days a congress of trade and industry has been meeting in the capital. Delegates were sent to it from every town of any size in Russia—delegates representing the interests of finance as well as those of commerce and manufacture. Unanimously this congress decided that in such a crisis the business which under ordinary conditions would have occupied it must give place to more urgent considerations. These were entirely concerned with the more rapid and more plentiful production of armament, especially shells. The Government were urged to take over factories, after the fashion of the Government in England. They were assured that all classes of the business community, bankers and traders, no less than manufacturers, were ready to devote their fullest energy to the national needs.

The feeling which stirs in Russian hearts was expressed by a Moscow millionaire, M. Riabutchinski, with a warmth and a passion which provoked a scene of noble enthusiasm. "There is need," he said, "for the employment of the whole technical skill and ability which the Empire can produce. We here behind the Army must do our part as willingly and as devotedly as the soldiers are doing theirs. We cannot do without them, and it is very important for us to remember that they cannot do without us. Unless we send them what they need they are helpless. With this always in our thoughts we cannot go about our daily business as usual. We must work only for one object. The energy of the whole nation, above all, the energy of that part of it which is specially fitted to assist in the production of war material, must be bent towards one resolve—the breaking of the German power."

The President of the Duma, the Russian Parliament (which in consequence of representations from its own members and other bodies will probably be summoned soon), followed this up by insisting upon the need for close co-operation between the officials who give out orders for the Army and the manufacturers who carry them out. He himself is the chairman of a committee which is looking after all questions connected with Army supplies.

Many members of the congress spoke about the vigorous criticism to which Ministers had been subjected in England and said they looked upon it as a sign of national vigour and fearless determination to carry on the war with the fullest resources of the whole population. The same view is taken by M. Miliukoff, the leader of the Radical Party in the Duma who has just published two most interesting articles in his party newspaper on the recognition by England that this is a war, not of Armies alone, but of whole Peoples. "It is important for Russians to know," wrote M. Miliukoff, "how the British nation looks at this war," and he comes to the conclusion that they regard it as a struggle in which victory can only be won by the casting into the scale of the People's whole energy and capacity and determination. As a proof of this he says: "When their organisation proved defective and the supply of military material insufficient, the English gave up party government and took exceptional measures to meet an exceptional necessity. The result of the criticism which found voice in "The Times" and other organs was the forming of a Coalition Cabinet, which, since it is itself a break with tradition, can break other traditions, if that should be necessary, without hesitating or meeting with serious opposition."

THE STATE OF THE EMDEN.

POSSIBILITIES OE SALVAGE.

The Madras correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

The Emden lies where H. M. A. S. Sydney's terrific salvos drove her hard aground on the reef at the north of Keeling Islands. Her decks are battered, her funnels droop like broken reeds and her foremast has disappeared but there is good material and vast possibilities in this wreck of the trim little cruiser that flitted so skilfully about the Pacific in the early days of the war endangering our shipping and making naval authorities and the captains of our merchantmen anxious for the safety of trade routes.

The Commonwealth Government has called for tenders for the salvage of the Emden as she now exists or of her valuable parts.

To save the bulk would certainly require skilful engineering. In view of the extraordinary accomplishment of the Japanese at Chemulpo when after the Russo-Japanese war, they brought two Russian cruisers which had been sunk to the surface and made them into fighting material again, the salvage of the bulk of the Emden seems to be an easy accomplishment. Even if the salvers decided that the Emden could not be refloated and brought to some port to be repaired there is sufficient quantity of metal in the making of the vessel to compensate them for the expense incurred by her salvage and to show a profit. There is of course in every modern battleship a large quantity of steel and copper, bronze and iron and the Emden is not an exception. In addition to the metal within the ships there is that most coveted portion of a wreck, the propeller. The Emden's propeller is of phospher bronze and weighs 2 tons. Were the Emden to be refloated she would probably be taken to Singapore as that is the handiest port for repairs. She would of course be useless if considered as a fighting unit during the present war. Her machinery being of German pattern is out of conformity with the general make up of British ships and would need to be replaced. This could not be done under about twenty months in a British shipbuilding yard and would take longer at dockyards such as Cockatoo. This would hardly allow of her taking part as a British fighting ship in the present war and in any case the naval authorities would scarcely consent, it is thought, to the Emden taking up space in shipbuilding yards when there is so much important naval building to be done.

USEFUL TO COMMONWEALTH NAVY.

The Emden has proved herself a useful type of vessel and was built for work which would make her useful to the Commonwealth naval authorities in the islands. Her guns would need to be removed and replaced by British guns because German 4.1 inch gun although somewhat similar to the British 4.1 inch gun, would require an entirely new make of ammunition and this is not practicable. The Emden has ten 4.1 inch guns and while it is a difficult experiment the mounting of fewer and more powerful guns may be a subject worthy of consideration. Shortly after the engagement of the 9th November the British vessel visited the wreck of the Emden and buried a number of corpses. After subsequent visits there arrived in Australia several boxes of relics from the Emden. One of these is a gun which probably was among those which delivered the salvo that swept away the for'ard range-finder of the Sydney and went perilously close to where Captain Glossop was standing. The gun will probably be forwarded to the federal capital along with other relics when the time arrives. An instance of the damage done to the German cruiser by the Sydney's shots is to be found in one of these mementoes. It is an oblong piece of metal fairly smooth on one side and on the other presents a ragged appearance like a piece of jagged rock. This represents portion of the fire proof safe of the Emden and some silver dollars from the drawer of the safe. The explosion must have blown the dollars into the steel and the terrific heat of the flames which burst from the vessel shortly afterwards melted the whole into a conglomerate of silver and steel. This gives a very clear indication of the state of the inside of the Emden where the bombardment most fell. It does not seem likely that much will be saved in those parts except for the melting pot in the foundry.

HOW MANY SUBMARINES HAS GERMANY?

Mr. Gerard Fiennes discusses in the "Observer" how many submarines Germany has. He suggests that we have destroyed some which have not been mentioned.

"The Admiralty are most wise to keep all these matters dark, and, even, not to announce the destruction of 'U' craft at all, unless the circumstances are such that it is impossible to conceal the matter altogether. That is, presumably, the case when the crew is captured. But it does not at all necessarily follow that no more German submarines are destroyed than the Admiralty own to. Indeed, it is pretty generally known that the fact is quite otherwise. Since the beginning of the war only eight have been quite positively declared to have come to a bad end.

"Germany may possibly be in possession of forty-six of these craft, if no more have been destroyed than have been officially announced. But, from all the indications, I should say that this number is far in excess of the fact."

THE BATTLE FOR SOUCHEZ.

BRILLIANT FRENCH CAMPAIGN

PART PLAYED BY INFANTRY AND GUNS.

The siege-battle which the French have been fighting north of Arras with such conspicuous gallantry and determination since May 9 is described in the following interesting despatch by "The Times" Military correspondent at the Front.

Let us recall, says the correspondent, the chief episodes of this remarkable contest. It was on May 9, on which day Sir John French attacked the enemy's lines between Festubert and the Bois Grenier, that a French Army under General Foch opened a deliberate attack upon the German lines westwards of Lens. South of Carency, after many hours of fierce and destructive gun fire, the French assaulted three lines of German trenches on a front of five miles, capturing 3,000 prisoners, 10 guns, and 50 machine-guns. All German counter-attacks were bloodily repulsed. On May 10, after a violent fight, the French captured the whole series of German entrenchments astride the Loos-Vermelles road, while farther to the south they successfully assaulted the large fort and chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette, prolonging this success by capturing trenches south of the chapel, and defeating counter-attacks from Ablain St. Nazaire. By these successes the Germans in Carency and Ablain were prevented from communicating freely with Souchez, and their positions in the strongly-fortified advanced villages were endangered. At the same time the French seized the cemetery of Neuville St. Vaast, and outflanked the village to west and east. The Germans brought up reserves in motor-cars from Lens and Douai, and after a violent bombardment attempted to recapture the lost ground. They were everywhere victoriously repulsed and suffered heavy losses.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

During the days following a succession of German counter-attacks struck the French at Lorette and St. Vaast and were vigorously pressed, but one and all failed. In return, the French made progress on May 26 north-west of Angres, south-east of the road between Aix-Noulette and Souchez, in the Fond de Buval ravine, and south-west of Souchez. Furious fighting followed in the evening, but the French held all their gains except at one point. On May 27 the French carried the German trenches in front of the Ablain Cemetery, and then occupied the cemetery itself, taking 400 prisoners. In the night they stormed several groups of houses in Ablain, and at daybreak attacked and took the position known as Quatre Bouqueteau, eastwards towards Souchez. During the day of May 28 a succession of German counter-attacks took place near Angres, numbering seven in 24 hours, but the combined gun and rifle fire of the French dispersed them all. On this day the French began to feel their way north of Ecurie in the particularly difficult district known as "The Labyrinth."

THE FRENCH BECOME MASTERS OF ABLAIN.

On May 29 the French carried the remaining German position in Ablain, and became masters of the whole village. They also made progress at St. Vaast, and advanced 400 metres at "The Labyrinth." They occupied the Malon Mill and some German trenches near the Souchez sugar refinery, and beat back various German counter-attacks. On May 31 the struggle around Souchez became very violent. The French took a German work on the plateau east of Lorette, and engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand fight in a thicket near Souchez. In the end of the day the Souchez refinery was lost by the Germans. It changed hands several times before the French finally became masters of it, and some of the hardest fighting of this period took place during the final assult. At "The Labyrinth" French progress continued to be excellent, and one by one the German works fell to assault. Some 800 German prisoners were taken here between May 31 and June 2.

On June 7, while a fresh and most successful French attack was taking place north of the Aisne, the French extended their operations in the Arras region by assaulting and capturing two lines of German trenches 1,300 yards in length, near Hubuterne, and taking 400 prisoners. These gains were maintained despite four counter-attacks by German troops brought up in motor-cars. On the night of June 8 the French captured the last houses in Neuville St. Vaast still held by the Germans and became masters of the whole village. This north-eastern part of the village, and a fort which the Germans had there built, were stubbornly defended, and there were found 1,000 German corpses in this small area, while much war material was taken.

On the night of June 12 the French carried by assault the strongly defended ridge north of the Souchez refinery and secured their position. On June 13 they carried three lines of trenches south-east of Hebuterne and stopped the counter-attacks which followed. On Wednesday and Thursday of this week a battle of great intensity raged around Souchez, and the French worked further towards the town from north-west and south-east. At the same time brilliant assaults were also carried out at Neuville on three sides.

ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

The striking facts about the French successes in the Arras district are the skill with which the operations have been directed, and the great gallantry which the French troops have shown during this most arduous and trying warfare. The Germans have boasted almost daily of success, but in point of fact they have been beaten everywhere and at every point. Not a trench of a locality taken from them has been recaptured, and, though they must have lost tens of thousands of men, they have not been able to resist French science and impetuosity. We must attribute a great part of the success of our Allies to their artillery, which has been devastating in the attack and deadly in the defence. The bombardment has been almost continuous for a month, and before every attack there has been a period of several hours of intensive fire, and then the establishment of a barrage of exploding shells through which the German reserves have seldom been able to force their way. Only a very large provision of shells can have permitted this successful offensive for so long. In the last attack, for instance, the French official report states that the infantry were supported by a fire of nearly 300,000 shells. We may also credit that this splendid artillery support, due as much to the French War Ministry as to the Army direction at the front, has inflicted upon the Germans heavier losses than those suffered by the French, even though the latter have usually been the attacking side. In the case of one division of French troops, at all events, it has been publicly stated that they took 3,000 prisoners, and killed 2,600 of the enemy, while themselves suffering a loss of only 250 killed and 1,250 wounded. Adequate artillery support means in these days that the enemy's defences can be flattened out, that troops can assault them with comparatively little loss, and that hostile counter-attacks can be handsomely beaten back. The lesson has taken, in some quarters, long to learn.

At the same time, while we pile up guns, shells, Maxims, and other instruments, we must not forget that the possession of good and adequate infantry is as indispensable as ever. It is only with masses of good infantry that we can deluge the enemy's lines and hold them against him. It is only good infantry which can ferret the enemy out of his lairs and cellars and communication trenches, and can withstand unperturbed a modern bombardment. It is only thanks to large numbers of infantry that troops in the first line can be constantly relieved, and that attacks can be uninterruptedly pressed. It is to the brilliancy, the dash, and the heroic perseverance of the French infantry that General Foch's successes have been largely due, and, while we admire the French artillery, we must never forget that upon the infantry, in modern battle, there falls the greatest strain of all. Glory the more to the infantry which perseveres to the end.

FORGER AND BIGAMIST.

CLERK WHO POSED AS NAVAL RESERVIST.

Before the Common Sergeant at the Central Criminal Court, London, on June 16, John Fergusson Mitchell, 46, clerk, pleaded "Guilty" to charges of stealing share certificates and forging transfers, and also to committing bigamy.

Mr. Bodkin, who prosecuted, stated that the prisoner had been in the service of Messrs. Deloittee, Plender, Griffiths, and Co., accountants, and he was sent to check securities held by clients. While at Messrs. Erlanger and Co., bankers, of Crosby-square, he abstracted a number of share certificates. Transfers were forged, and the securities were then deposited with a moneylender, who made a loan to a friend of the prisoner. At Bishopsgate Police-station a constable thought he recognized the prisoner as a man who had married his cousin, and it appeared that the prisoner was married in 1891 and had lived at Ilford, where he met a Miss Fairhall, to whom he declared that the lady living at his house was his sister. Last August he said he was in the Naval Reserve, and disappeared. Later he wrote to Miss Fairhall as if he was engaged in naval actions in the North Sea, and in November he reappeared and told her that he had obtained leave in order to marry her. The next day they were married by license.

Mr. Frampton, for the defence, stated that the prisoner was a member of a very highly placed Scottish family.

The prisoner was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PLAIN LIVING IN WAR TIME.

"The 'Eat Less Meat' campaign, to which the Board of Trade gave a send-off some weeks ago, is well worth thinking about, both in itself and as part of a wider effort to economise in things which can be done without," says the "Chronicle."

"On the diet question most experienced vegetarians will agree regarding certain rules for the novice. First, if you do without meat, you must eat substitutes. Mere abstinence cannot long avail; it will reduce efficiency. Secondly, all practical meat substitutes fall into four classes. These are: (1) the pulses (peas, beans and lentils); (2) eggs and egg-products (omelettes, custards, and the like); (3) milk and milk-products—cheese (most digestible when cooked with liquid), dried milk, and many dishes compounded of these; (4) nuts and nut-products—also to be wrought into numberless dishes. Class (4) is only much used by very strict vegetarians; a nut diet is very hard for beginners to digest.

"Beginners will find salvation easiest with classes (1) and (2); though many experienced vegetarians use them little, because they resemble meat so closely as to share with it certain undesirable features which people who have abandoned meat altogether often desire to avoid. The novice often fears that in any case very elaborate cooking can alone see him through the experiment. This is quite an illusion; the longer vegetarianism is practised, the simpler as a rule become the demands of the palate, which tends to be blunted by the strong flavours of a meat dietary, and when freed from them appreciates much more adequately the flavour of simple things."

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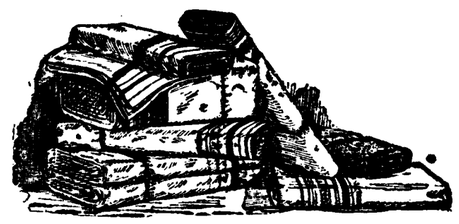

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NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

MR. HAROLD COX ON COMPULSION.

A NEW WEAPON TO MEET A NEW DANGER.

The need for the immediate organization of the whole nation for the purposes of the war was stated with great force by Mr. Harold Cox in a speech made at the annual meeting of the supporters of the National Service League, on June 16, in the Great Hall of the Church House, Westminster. Lord Milner presided over the large gathering, which consisted almost exclusively of men over military age and women.

Mr. Harold Cox said that for many years he had been an active critic of the proposals of the League, but he was in union with its members on the one great point that compulsion was necessary for the emergency of the present war. (Cheers.) The war was a great fact that swept away many old theories. This country had done much more than we had promised to do. We had kept the seas for the commerce of our Allies as well as for our own commerce. We had protected the coasts of our Allies as well as our own land. We were financing nearly all our partners in this great war. And in addition we had sent into the field at least ten times as many men as we promised to send. That was a splendid record, but it was not enough. After 10 months of war the Teutonic Powers were still holding up the whole of Europe. If peace were declared at this moment it would be a tremendous victory for Germany and a crushing defeat for us. It would mean Belgium annexed, France subjugated, England sterilized, the whole world dominated by German despotism and German arrogance.

"That is what we have to fight against," Mr. Cox said, "and in such a crisis as this we cannot trust to the methods that sufficed as in times of peace. I believe that normally in times of peace for the general work of the world individual motives and a sense of duty give better results than the autocratic State system of which Germany is the chief exponent. The war has shown that the glorification of the State which is the essence of apparently every German's creed means that you create a despotism which is indifferent to human happiness, destructive of human morality, and which is in itself an inhuman monster. But it is just that monster we have to meet to-day. The life of our whole nation is threatened by this organized state of Germany, and we must have a new organization to meet a new danger. (Cheers.) In order to meet it all our efforts must be concentrated to one end, and in order to secure that concentration, in my judgment, compulsion is necessary. (Cheers.) After all, in face of the compulsion of the German Army, is it not better to submit to the compulsion of our own freely made laws?

DISTRIBUTION OF WAR SERVICE.

Examining the immediate problems before the nation, Mr. Cox said the first thing needed was a fairer distribution of war service. At this moment the best were being killed. It was the best who first volunteered. The least patriotic men, the men with the least enterprise and least sense of duty, had remained behind to enjoy the protection given to them by their fellows, and it was they who would carry on the race. This unfair burden on individuals was itself dangerous to the Empire and our racial strength. "I believe," he said, "that the step we ought to take is for the Government to give notice that after a month all young unmarried men who have not volunteered on the present terms of service shall be compulsorily enlisted on worse terms. (Loud cheers.)

That was the first point, and it carried us a long way. The industrial problem was even more important, and certainly much more difficult. It was because the Germans had their machinery ready that they were still able to hold up forces numerically superior to their own. We must prepare at once, therefore, to improve our machinery of war, and his own belief was that the first step towards this was to establish what was known as a National Register. It would have to be a compulsory register. Every man would be compelled to answer. Sir Charles Macara had drawn up a list of questions which should be asked of every man. The questions were:—"What is your present occupation? What are you doing at present for your country? Have you offered to do anything? What are you willing to do? If unable to do anything, state your reasons." (Laughter and cheers.)

WAR PROFITS.

Better results in the workshops were very difficult to get under our present system. There were men making huge profits out of the war, and there were also many men earning double and treble their ordinary wages when engaged upon war work. This was a very ugly contrast between the soldier and the civilian. (Cheers.) It arose because the civilian, sheltered behind our Navy and our soldiers in Flanders, was able to maintain in a time of national danger a code of conduct which might or might not have been justifiable in time of peace. He did not believe they could get rid of the evils arising out of this except by placing under State control the industries that were essential to the war, and treating employers and workpeople as if they were respectively officers and men in the National Army. In addition to this step, he thought that every man must be warned to hold himself ready to leave, if necessary, his present occupation and to do whatever work might be required of him.

Finally, Mr. Cox touched on the financial side of the problem. Most of us, he said, had not yet become awake to the essential economic fact that every pound spent upon ourselves diverted labour from those industries which were of national importance to industries which were only of importance to ourselves. Personal economy at the present moment was just as much a part of national duty as was personal sacrifice. Here, again, he was afraid that compulsion was necessary. If serious progress towards national economy was to be secured he believed it must be secured by the compulsory action of increased taxation. One of the first duties of the present National Government was largely to increase the taxation of all classes of the community both for the sake of providing additional revenue to meet the cost of the war, and for the sake of securing greater national economy. "After all," he said, "need we hesitate? Is the sacrifice that is asked from us who remain at home in any way comparable to the sacrifice freely made by those who go to the front? We may give a little. They give everything."

THE LATE LT. WARNEFORD.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS WITH INDIA.

Writing of the death of Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, V.C., R.N., the "Indiaman" states that his family traces its descent from Robert Warneford, to whom King John gave certain lands in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire in 1210. Another member of the Warneford family to meet his death in tragic circumstances was Captain Gonville Warneford, of the 4th Gurkha Rifles, afterwards appointed to the Staff as Political Agent at Aden, where he was killed by Arabs in 1905. Several Warnefords are at present serving their country in different branches of the Service, including Captain H. W. B. Warneford, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment; Flight Sub-Lieutenant W. K. F. G. Warneford (Royal Naval Air Service), and Lieutenant W. F. Warneford, Reserve Cavalry Regiment, who has served for some months with the 5th Dragoon Guards at the Front.

BORN IN DARJEELING.

Lieutenant Warneford was born in Darjeeling on the 15th October, 1892, and was the son of the late Mr. R. W. H. Warneford, who built the Cooch Behar State Railway. His grandfather was the Rev. T. L. J. Warneford, Chaplain to the Forces in India who served through the Afghan War of 1879-80 as Chaplain to Sir Donald Stewart, and was awarded the medal with clasp for Ahmed-Khel. Coming to England at an early age he lived at his grandfather's rectory at Satley, Durham. On the death of his father he was adopted by his two grandfathers the Rev. T. L. J. Warneford and Captain Alexander Campbell, C.I.E., D.S.O., then Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine. He was educated at the Startford-on-Avon Grammar School, and afterwards entered the mercantile marine. When the war broke out he was in India, and he returned home, and enlisted in the 2nd Sportsman's Battalion. He was transferred into the Royal Naval Air Service, and on the 10th February was granted a pilot's certificate at Hendon. He was granted a commission, and afterwards underwent more advanced training at East Church. He went to France only a month after he received his commission. Though unknown to the public, he seems to have made a name for himself among his comrades for his intrepidity. Once, it is stated while attacking a Taube his campanion's gun jammed and Lieutenant Warneford at once let go the control of his aeroplane, seized the spare gun, and brought down the enemy. On the 7th June came the opportunity which was to reveal his sterling qualities to the world.

THE "WAR BABIES" LEGEND.

"In the whole history of the invidious art of fouling one's own nest there has probably never been so complete a masterpiece as the 'war babies' outcry of a few weeks ago," says the "Manchester Guardian." It is difficult enough to think with charity of those who began it, though the number of ordinarily sober-minded people who helped to spread it by accepting it and passing on wild statements on the slightest evidence or on no evidence at all shows that it is to be reckoned as part of the psychology of war, like the amazing story of the Russian troops who travelled through England last September.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which may be taken as being just about as well equipped for making the inquiry as any organisation in the country, has just completed one into the statements on the alleged increase and prospective increase in the number of illegitimate births. It has covered the whole of the country, and it should settle the 'war babies' for ever.

"Where women have been living with soldiers as their wives there will be some illegitimate births—the only thing which can be said to be true about the outcry, and, of course, not a new one. The rest, after thorough inquiry, proves to be an unwarranted libel without any foundation in fact, both on the conduct of the troops, which is reported as 'very good,' and on the girls and women in the neighbourhood of the camps."

A PERFECT PORTRAIT.

An amusing portrait of a Belgian patient is sent from a hispital to the "Spectator."

"He spoke hardly any French. He was very fat, middle-aged, and placid, his face perfectly round, and his whole form almost spherical. A farthing and a penny and two matches could be arranged to form an excellent representation of his silhouette. We discovered that he was a reservist, and a market gardener by trade. He was a most industrious creature, and could be made perfectly happy by being given little jobs to do in the garden."

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INDIA'S SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE.

THE SETTLEMENT AFTER WAR

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND'S VIEWS.

The June number of "United Empire," the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, contains the full text of the paper on "India and the War," which was read by Sir Francis Younghusband at a recent meeting of the Institute.

The Indian soldier, said Sir Francis, came upon the scene at a crucial moment, and did a service for the Empire for which the Empire owes him gratitude.

The seventy thousand troops from India arrived in France when the Germans, foiled in their rush on Paris, were making their tremendous lunge at Calais. Just at the moment when the British line, thin to breaking-point, had to hold back the incessant and terrific onslaught of the Germans, this contingent of troops from India came upon the scene, and in their first serious action, on October 28, carried the village of Neuve Chapelle, since become so famous. Had we not been able to bring these reinforcements from India, had our position there been so precarious that we could not afford to take them away, and *a fortiori* had we been under necessity to send out more British troops to strengthen our position in India, then in all probability our troops in Flanders would not have been able to stay the German onrush, and our brave little army would have been swept off the Continent. That Indians were able to help the French, the Belgians, and ourselves in stopping a blow which the Germans had prepared for years is a thing of which they may be proud, and for which we should always be grateful to them.

A RESERVOIR OF STRENGTH.

India (continued Sir Francis,), instead of being a strain and drain on England, was found to be a reservior of strength, sending out men to protect the heart of Empire, to protect the line of communications between England and India, to guard the gateways to India, and to attack the enemy's possessions.

The credit for this is due, in the first place, to the warm-heartedness and instinctive loyalty of the Indian people; and, in the second place, to the right-mindedness with which the British have sought to fulfil their trust to India. Whatever other qualities the people of India have, they have certainly a great capacity for affection. They show an extraordinry degree of devotion to individual English men and women, and unbounded affection for such a ruler as Queen Victoria. They are not a cold-blooded race. They have quick, warm hearts. And they have an innate sense of loyalty to their rulers. The credit for what India did last autumn must, therefore, in the first place go to them. . . . We who have completed our service in India and can look back over our careers can see the harm we may have done by many unwitting roughnesses and rudenesses and much unconscious harshness and discourtesy, arising in our earlier days from sheer ignorance and lack of sympathy and imagination.

THE SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR.

Discussing the settlement after the war, Sir Francis Younghusband said:

Such deep emotions have been loosened, so many interests aroused and hopes raised, so much new light has been shed and experience gained, that men returning from wars in Europe, in Egypt, in Turkey, in Mesopotamia, in East Africa, and in China will be men with a wider outlook and larger demands than they ever had before. And the Indian public, educated by not only keenly watching but by actually participating in the mighty happenings of these times, will be a different people from what they were before the war commenced. All will take time to settle down and when they do it will not be to things as they were before. It will be to a new order to which they will have to accommodate themselves. And in the process of adjusting themselves to these new conditions there must necessarily be trouble, friction, discontent. It will be no easy process; and problems of extraordinary delicacy and complexity are already looming on the horizon.

The old demand of Indians for commissions in the Army will be pressed; and it seems so reasonable and fair to grant it to men who have fought so loyally and well. But if the fighting in France has taught us one thing more forcibly than another, it is the need of still more British officers with Indian regiments. It is a thorny subject, beset with difficulties, and one which, whether it is left alone or settled, is certain to cause discontent in some quarter.

Another still more difficult question is the admission of Indians to the Colonies. That was delicate enough before the war. How much more delicate will it be after it! When India has taken such a prominent part in the defence of the Empire, how discontented she would be if there remained any part of it from which her people were still refused admission!

A more definite share in the Councils of the Empire; a larger part in the management of their own affairs; a higher status altogether; the right to bear arms and to volunteer; a more equal social position—all these demands will be pressed. And the Chiefs who have stood so nobly by us may well hope to be granted a more prominent and effective part in the affairs of the Empire.

PROFITING BY EXPERIENCE.

In regard to these difficulties, the experience we have gained in the war will help us to a solution. The thought of German lust for domination and habit of domineering, the degree to which Germany became intoxicated with power and the blindness with which it was exercised, disposes us to search out our own hearts to see whether we also may not unconsciously have been guilty of a similar sin. And even if we acquit ourselves of guilt we may at least recognise what we may be led to if we are not carefully on our guard. For there is in power something peculiarly blinding and dulling to the moral sense, and only those of the quickest sensibility and swiftest imagination are fitted to exercise it over peoples weaker than themselves.

After the war we may expect that the Indians will make, with increasing insistence, the demands I have mentioned for a greater share in the management of their own affairs. But, in dealing with this question, we may lay fast hold of this fact—that the leaders of Indian opinion and the great mass and bulk of the people have not the slightest desire, hope, or ambition to sever the tie with England. In making their demands it is not severance but autonomy at which they aim. Self-government, indeed, they want; but self-government within the Empire, not outside it.

ESCAPE FROM STUTTGART.

11 SURVIVORS OF DARING ADVENTURE

On June 1, 22 French soldiers, prisoners of the Germans, escaped from the entrenched camp of Stuttgart. Eleven succeeded in reaching the Swiss frontier and have now arrived in Paris, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Sergeant P., one of the heroes of this remarkable feat, has already rejoined his depot, burning to return to the trenches.

The sergeant, wounded in the arm, was taken prisoner by the Germans last September, in Alsace, with his squad. The Germans placed their prisoners against a wall and shot them. P. was not killed. He dropped to the ground and lay motionless until his captors had passed on. Then he tried to crawl back to the French lines, but he was discovered, again taken prisoner, and this time his life was spared. After his wounds had been dressed in an ambulance he was sent to hospital; and, finally, with a batch of fellow-prisoners, drafted on to Stuttgart. The food given to the interned was not to the sergeant's liking. He describes it thus:

A little black juice in the morning, boiled beetroot at noon, and roasted millet at night. In addition to this, rather less than 2lb. of bread was served out every five days. As a special favour the N.C.O.s were given a sausage from time to time with their midday meal.

MAP AND COMPASS OBTAINED.

In January P. and several other prisoners began to talk over plans of escape. Little by little they provided themselves with civilian clothes, a map and a compass. How they passed the sentries and scaled the walls is not described, but the 22 met 100 yards from their prison and then separated in various parties, hoping to meet again at Zurich in Switzerland.

P. and his party of four men, with map and compass, walked twenty miles on the first night, cutting across the fields in order to avoid the villages. When day broke they concealed themselves in a wood and slept. They marched in this manner for a whole week. They had some food with them, but only a bottle of water among five, and suffered at first greatly from thirst.

SWIMMING THE DANUBE.

They reached the banks of the Danube. It was useless to attempt to cross by a bridge; they would certainly have been captured. On the other hand, one of the party could not swim. Finally they adopted the following plan. The man who could not swim plunged in first. Then the two best swimmers followed, and he placed his hands on their shoulders. They got across at last in safety and went on once more. One night they thought all was lost. They came upon a German officer who was walking with his wife. They went on resolutely and bowed politely. The officer returned the greeting unsuspectingly.

At last they reached the Swiss frontier, where they were very kindly received, and sent on to Zurich. Here they found six of their comrades had already arrived, but the fate of the other eleven is unknown.

ABATE PROFITEERING.

"The Government must abate profiteering," says the "British Weekly." "There must be strict dealing with the purveyors of coal and bread. Even in this contest poverty scrutinises with a keen eye the justice of its lot. When the cost of the necessaries of life continualy increases, and along with them the fortunes of the coal owners and the corn dealers, the people turn into malcontents and enemies. They become indifferent to the cause of the country, and bitterly hostile to the Government that rules them."

SWISS HOTELS' LOSSES

"The Swiss hotel industry, which has suffered more than any other in this country owing to the war, cannot expect any summer season worth mentioning this year," says the "Morning Post's" Berne correspondent.

"Consequently, hotel keepers have requested the Government to take measures to tide the over this exceedingly difficult financial period. It is competently estimated that £48,000,000 is now invested in Swiss hotels."

SOCIAL FABRIC V. INTERNAL VARIETIES

"In America to-day that novelist first achieves success who writes of the social fabric, rather than of the eternal verities. Thus, in the case of two undoubtedly great artists, John Galsworthy and Joseph Conrad, the former had to wait but half the latter's time before he came to enjoy real popularity says the "Little Review."

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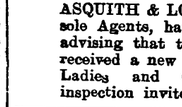

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FUNCTION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

TRUSTEES FOR THE FUTURE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

We are, naturally, inclined to believe that we have made our Empire all by ourselves, and that we maintain it entirely with our own strength; and other nations, when they are hostile to us, talk about our marvellous luck in the past and say that we cannot count upon it in the future, writes "The Times." They say also that our Empire is a piece of bluff and would collapse if resolutely attacked. We keep up the appearance of strength with skilful diplomacy, with a cunning that we have acquired through centuries of fraud; but it is only an appearance, and deserves to be destroyed by the genuine strength of, say, Germany.

This view is the natural result of our own view that we have made the Empire all ourselves, and the one error provokes the other. For it is quite clear that our Empire could not continue to exist unless the other Great Powers were content that it should do so; a combination of them would destroy it, and there would be a combination for so rich a prize if there were not some good reason against it. That reason is not merely mutual jealousies. It is that the British Empire has hitherto performed a useful function which could not be performed by any other Power in Europe, and has indeed grown in the performance of it. It is performing it once again in the war and so once again justifying its existence to Europe.

For the Empire and its persistence cannot be explained unless we understand that it is a European institution. For us it may justify itself because it is British, but to the other peoples of Europe the word British does not mean good. They see our Empire only in its relation to Europe, and they do not share our pride in our world-power or our conviction that we excel all other nations in our natural capacity for ruling. We may think of ourselves as the modern Rome, just as our enemies think of us the modern Carthage; but as a matter of fact we are neither. If we were the modern Carthage, we should collapse at once; if we were the modern Rome, we should be destroyed by a coalition such as Germany has now provoked against herself.

The Germans are engaged with us because we seem to them the most dangerous member of that coalition; and that is a proof that our Empire is once again performing its proper European function and justifying itself to Europe. For we are fighting Germany now because she aims at supremacy in Europe; and the function of the British Empire is always to oppose any nation which aims at that supremacy, and with her own peculiar power to make it impossible. That is so, not because we are more virtuous than any other nation, but because, being an island, we cannot be overpowered suddenly by an army organized for conquest unless we first lose command of the sea. We have time to prepare against any swift blow at the liberties of Europe; and we do so because we see that it is also, indirectly, a blow at our own. Napoleon, like Germany now, wished for peace with us while he was dealing with the Continent; but we would not have peace with him, because we knew that after he had dealt with the Continent he would deal with us. And so it is with Germany now. So long as Europe consists of independent nations, we have our island advantage in our relations with them. We are well situated to fight any present European nation at sea, but we should not be well situated to fight one that had command of all the ports facing us. We should then be only a small island opposed to a large one, an island that could not support itself against one that could. Therefore it is plainly our interest to prevent Europe from becoming such an island by conquest; and it is also Europe's interest that we should be powerful enough to prevent it.

SUPREMACY OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

We should not have the necessary power if we had no possessions outside our own islands. We need great riches to maintain a supreme Fleet, and we could not have these without a world trade that only our Empire ensures to us. This supreme Fleet has been at one time or another a grievance to all the nations of Europe; and it would be an intolerable grievance if we ever tried to make ourselves a supreme Power by means of it. Then indeed the Germans would have a right to talk of our navalism as we talk of their militarism; and we should certainly provoke a coalition against us such as they have provoked against themselves. But at present the supremacy of our Fleet means only this—that we have time to bring up all the reserve forces of our Empire against a sudden stroke at the liberties of Europe. It means that if any nation chooses to forget her proper function as a nation and to organize herself for a war of conquest, she will not have all the advantages of that previous organization when she comes to deal with us. Germany hoped to crush France, not because she was a better nation, but because she had meant war for some years and chose her own moment to pick the quarrel; but she could not crush us so, because we are an island with a fleet and with all the resources of our Empire to be slowly realized. So she hoped to keep us out of the conflict until she had made Europe an island for her purposes; but she failed in that because she had already tried to threaten our naval supremacy and because it was a necessary part of her ultimate design to obtain European ports from which she could attack us. Belgium was necessary to her as well as the north coast of France, and she knew that, if once she had conquered these, we could not drive her away from them. But we know that also; and we went to war for ourselves as well as for Europe—but out of our proper turn, as the Germans thought, which is the main reason why they are so angry with us. For the Germans like everything to be done in due order, an order which they themselves determine, and it is treachery as well as folly to disarrange their plans.

It is therefore a piece of luck for us that we are fighting for Europe as well as for ourselves. It is the luck of the British Empire, by means of which it is once again able to justify its existence; and this fact has a moral for us which we must remember now and still more in the future time of victory for which we hope. This power of ours is not made by ourselves or given to us by ourselves alone. We are the trustees of it for Europe and the world, and we have always to justify our trust. We were not placed upon our island by God because we are a superior race; the Angles and Saxons and Jutes were not led thither as the chosen people were led into the land of Canaan, or as the Germans believe they were divinely ordained to remain in Germany until such time as they were ready to impose their German virtue upon the world. It is geography that gave us our chance, and geography will turn against us the moment we fail to make a right use of it. The Germans are always complaining of their double frontier, but it is a danger to them because they themselves are dangerous; and so our island position would be a danger to us if we became dangerous to others. And we should become dangerous if we thought of ourselves as a world Power and not as the trustee of Europe. We have a reputation for national hypocrisy, because we have profited so much in our wars to prevent any supremacy in Europe. The balance of power has often seemed a formula by means of which we obtained power for ourselves. This has happened not so much through any perfidious design of ours as by the mere force of circumstances; but still it has happened, and therefore we must not impute to our own merit what the force of circumsances has done for us. And this time we must make it plain to all the world that we do not wish to profit by the force of circumstances, but only to justify the existence of our Empire. Otherwise it will be said again that the nations of Europe shed their blood to enrich us, and said not only by our enemies but by our present Allies.

A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

Europe suffers us as an Empire because she feels that, unless we go mad, we shall not aim at supremacy in Europe. But after the war we hope for more than toleration, as we hope for a change in the relations of all European peoples. The war came about because Europe was forgotten in the idea of world-power. Germany conceived of us as a world Power and wished to be one too. She saw in the future an ultimate conflict of world Powers, with impotence or subjection for all except the one that prevailed. If the war is to be anything more than what she believes it is—namely, a conflict between herself and us, prematurely begun for her—it must put an end to the notion of world Powers altogether, and for us no less than for her. It must be fought on our side in the hope of a future United States of Europe and, further, of a United States of the World. And we must believe ourselves, and make our belief plain to others, that we hold our Empire in trust for that future, using it now with all its reserve power against any nation that aims at predominance, but not ourselves wishing to gain any predominance through the exercise of that power.

People may say that the United States of Europe are far off; so, happily, is the predominance of any one world Power; and it matters very much towards which far-off goal we and the other great nations set out. Direction always matters; and this great calamity has fallen upon the world because the Germans, with their energy and fanatical devotion to their country, set out in the wrong direction. The thought of world-power in the future, the belief that it was a necessity in the nature of things, poisoned their minds and perverted their whole policy; and it was the spectacle of the British Empire more than anything else that made them dream of world-power for themselves. So, even if they are taught not to aim at it, some other nation will dream their dream and have to learn their costly lesson, unless we make it plain that we wish our Empire not to dwarf Europe, but to be lost at last in the United Staes of Europe, and that meanwhile we are trustees for these future United States. If we can make this plain to all the world, we shall not have shed our blood in vain. We shall have won a security for ourselves stronger than any armies or fleets could give us, a security based on the consent of Europe; and, besides that great material gain, we shall know that the posterity of all nations will bless our country and our generation.

DEAN HENSON AND ECCLESIASTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

For Dean Henson "ecclessiastical Christianity," as he calls it, is the enemy.

Forecasting, in a sermon at the Temple Church, the future of the new Europe that will emerge from the war, he gave it as his belief that the final result of the immense conflict will not be favourable to ecclesiastical Christianity as we have known it hitherto.

One reason for his belief is that "ecclesiastical Christianity is coming so badly out of the European crisis that its services to the highest interests of mankind may well be challenged." A second is that religion has been proved by the test of war to be independent of denominational limits. In support of the former reason he instances the failure of the Papacy to rise to the height of the authority which it claims to possess, for it has fallen "conspicuously behind the rest of the civilised world in perceiving and repudiating the moral turpitude of German diplomacy and the horrors of German warfare."

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

THE TUNE AND ITS ORIGIN.

The origin of the National Anthem, says the musical critic of "Truth," is the King Charles's Head of musical controversy, and it was bound to come up, of course, at a time like the present. It was no surprise therefore to receive the other day a letter from a perturbed patriot asking for information on the point. My correspondent was perturbed because he had been twitted by a disrespectful foreigner over the alleged German origin of the tune to which we sing "God Save the King." Even our National Anthem, ran the taunt, was made in Germany; and naturally the gibe was hard to bear. Fortunately for our self-esteem, there is abundant evidence for the defence.

That the origin of the tune is wrapped to some extent in mystery is undeniable. Henry Carey, Purcell, Handel, James Oswald, and Anthony Young are only a few of those to whom its authorship has been ascribed at one time or another. There is also a mythical French origin ascribing it to Lully, and a suggested Scottish derivation, to say nothing of various other theories, but the late Dr. W. H. Cummings, who made the subject his own, long since proved to the satisfaction of most people that, so far as the tune can be ascribed to any single composer, the music is most probably derived from an air by Dr. John Bull. And this conclusion seems so entirely in keeping with the fitness of things that further inquiry on the subject might almost be regarded as superfluous.

Among other evidence on the subject relied on by Dr. Cummings is a volume of miscellaneous music from the collection of Sir George Smart, in which "God Save the King" had been copied direct from a manuscript book of Bull's compositions by Sir George Smart himself, "who was a most precise and careful man." It is curious, however, that the composition in the Bull MS. headed "God Save the King" was not the original of our National Anthem, whereas an unentitled air is—or is supposed to be. This composition bears the date 1616, but the first recorded public performance of it, by Henry Carey, was not until 1745, at which time, however, nothing was known as to its composer. Arne, who arranged it for performance, when interrogated on the subject, answered "He had not the least knowledge, nor could he guess at all, who was either the author or composer, but that it was a received opinion, that it was written for the Catholic Chapel of James II." Whether it was really Bull or not will now probably never be quite positively determined, but it is pleasant, at all events, to believe that he was the author.

At the same time, the mere fact that the air is to be found in a manuscript book of his compositions does not necessarily prove that he actually composed it, bearing in mind the free and easy manner in which musicians appropriated one another's tunes (instance Handel) in those days. To which it may be added that the air in question, as copied by Sir George Smart (it is reproduced in "Grove"), bears really only the sketchiest resemblance to that of "God Save the King" as we know it to-day. This last fact indeed rather reduces the whole controversy to futility, since it is pretty evident from examination of the many old airs on the strength of which claims have been based that no one man wrote the tune as we know it, but that, as in the case of so many other national melodies, it has reached its final form by a process of evolution, resulting from the various modifications which it has undergone at the hands of successive generations. And, in the case of a National Anthem, this is entirely as it should be.

Certainly the tune as we have it to-day is a far finer one than any of those, Bull's included, from which it has been held to be derived. If it is not the finest National Anthem in existence—that distinction belongs to the noble Austrian Hymn, which owes its present shape to the genius of Haydn, the only great composer, by the way, who has ever had a hand in any production of this kind—it certainly stands very high in the list, and in its solid strength, simplicity, and directness is admirably suited to its purpose. The fact, too, that it has been so widely adopted by other countries is further evidence to the same effect. The Danes led the way; it is, of course, the national anthem of Germany as "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz;" it was the national anthem of Switzerland also until a few years ago; while in the United States, under the name of "America," it fulfils a similar function. As to the alleged German origin of the tune, there is no warrant for this notion at all. Indeed, I believe the claim is not seriously upheld even by the Germans themselves. Certainly their great musical historian, Chrysander, explicitly ascribed its authorship to Carey, while Beethoven, it may be recalled, who, like Weber, greatly admired the tune, wrote: "I must show the English what a blessing they have in 'God Save the King.'" And Beethoven was quite right. For a good National Anthem is a priceless possession and one of those things which, if it does not exist already, is very difficult to invent.

THE WAR'S PECULIAR HORROR.

"The peculiar terror and horror of the present war in Europe, apart from the atrocious international means of destruction used by land, air, and sea against life and property, lie in the fact that whole nations of individuals who had no quarrel of any kind, and hundreds of thousands of whom have relatives and friends in the opposite camp, have been launched against one another by the operation of diplomacy," says the "Economist."

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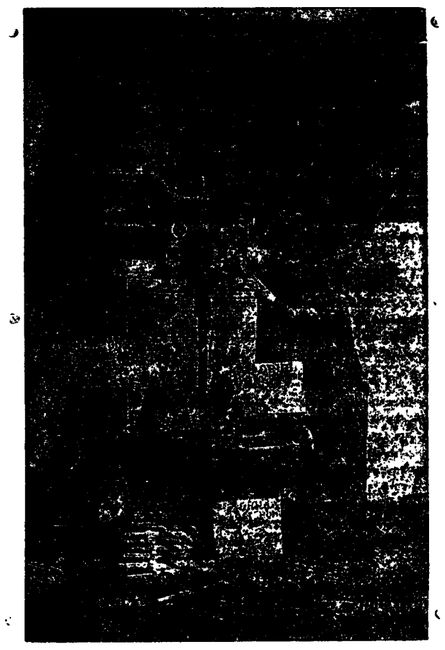

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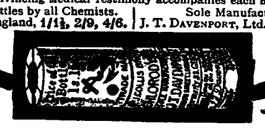

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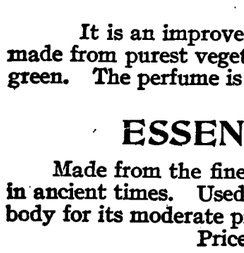

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ENGLISH MUSIC.

A NEW APPRECIATION.

Several concerts lately given in London have deserved more attention than it has been possible to devote to them as they occurred day by day, but a retrospect may do a little more than a daily record, since events gain significance by association, wrote "The Times" a few weeks ago.

One concert, rather apart from others, was that which the Oriana Madrigal Society gave at Æolian Hall. It was a programme which sent one away with the feeling that there are a great many good things in the world and that many of them come from England. To place madrigals by Morley, Ward, and Mundy beside songs by Vaughan Williams and Roger Quilter is to realize that there is a continuous breath of life in English music, at any rate when it is coupled with English poetry. The words of the first song of the cycle "On Wenlock Edge," finely sung and played by Mr. Gervase Elwes, the Philharmonic String Quartet, and Mr. Kennedy Scott, suggested a motto for such concerts as this one; and the sense of continuity in English vocal music was strengthened by its contrast with foreign types, the two Psalms by Grieg and the delicate part-songs of Debussy. We only want more programmes of this type, performed with the fine ability which the Oriana singers possess, to realize conclusively what our national place in music has been and will be.

Singers have an admirable opportunity for doing the same thing in their recitals. Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms no longer dominate the field, not from a foolish determination to boycott the great masters, but because the German language is naturally unpleasing to listen to just now. Mr. Harry Alexander lately gave an excellent scheme of English and French songs, old and new, in which he showed by his skilful singing what a wealth of variety the two languages offer; and Miss Phyllis Lett performed a very interesting programme which ranged from Bantock and Elgar to Rimsky-Korsakov and Moussorgsky, and placed some Rumanian folksongs beside some Irish ones. Certainly if the great Germans are put aside for the moment in order that we may enlarge our perceptions, and particularly appreciate the treasures of our own song, it is all to the good, and has nothing to do with the type of propaganda which advocates the worst art if only it is home made.

"POPULAR" CONCERTS.

In instrumental music the London String Quartet is continuing its important project of "Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts," and the audiences showed that there is a real demand for them. Ethel Smyth's string quartet in E. minor was played between Dvorak's quartet in E. flat (Op. 51) and Franck's quintet for piano strings. A quartet by J. B. McEwen is to be heard with Debussy's quartet and Schubert's quintet in C. for strings. Ethel Smyth's quartet is one of the best pieces of chamber music in a large form written by a composer of this country, though perhaps it might have been even better if its form had not been quite so large. Each one of its four movements tails off a little in the course of its full development, and along with many distinctive beauties it affords an example of what is a prevalent weakness in the pure instrumental music of our own composers—a lack of sustaining power.

That is why the "Fantasy" idea fostered by Mr. Cobbett's prizes has been so successful. Relieving the composer of the obligation to "talk big," it gives his fancy free play in a single movement, and there is nothing to prevent his fancy from taking a longer flight when its wings are strong enough. Prizes for quartets in full sonata form have just been awarded to Frank Bridge and W. H. Reed, and the former's work is to be played shortly at a "Popular" concert. These concerts, which place modern English works beside modern foreign ones as well as the classics, and perform all with equal sympathy and care, provide the right environment for the development of chamber music. We sincerely hope that they will become a permanent institution.

The Promenade Concerts at the Albert Hall are the only orchestral music which London is getting just now, and the programmes have been as diversified as is possible when the classics of Germany are excluded. Elgar's symphony in E. flat was played on Thursday night; Lalo's in G. minor last night. The latter took the place of Borodin's symphony, which is postponed until next Friday, and it should be noticed that next Wednesday a programme of Tchaikovsky's music is to take the place of the miscellaneous one originally planned.

Since our retrospect at this point has already drifted into a prospect, we would call attention to two other important concerts, both of which take place next Friday at Æolan Hall. The Philharmonic String Quartet will devote the afternoon to British chamber music, and will follow a new quartet by Arthur Bliss, with Frank Bridge's "Three Idylls," Albert Sammons's "Fantasy," and the quartet by Ethel Smyth which we have been considering. In the evening a concert under the auspices of the "Societe des Concerts Francais" will include Florent Schmitt's "Psalm XLVI." for organ, two pianos, soprano solo, and choir. This concert is given for the benefit of the "Comite General pour les Victimes de la Guerre en Pologne."

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ON ADMIRATION,

OUR NEW HERO-WORSHIP.

It is one of the very few pleasant features of war time that we have free scope for our powers of admiration. If we are inclined towards hero-worship we can have our fling, knowing that not even the most cynical will dare openly to scoff at us or so much as raise their eyebrows. The deeds recorded in the brief and sober language of the "Gazette" give us, though we should like more, material enough and to spare. And to glow with admiration is a rare and generous and refreshingly youthful sensation. Dr. Johnson and his biographer once had a battle on the subject in which some of the honours at any rate rested with the weaker side. Mr. Boswell, venturing on a sentiment, held admiration to be "one of the "most agreeable of all our feelings" and regretted that he had lost much of his disposition towards it. "Sir," said Johnson, "as a man advances in life, he gets what is better than admiration—judgment, to estimate things at their true value." But this was really to beg the question; Bozzy, sticking gallantly to his guns, insisted that admiration was the more "pleasing," and the enemy, having compared admiration to intoxication, took refuge in a lecture on the advantages of wider reading. Our sympathies go out on the instant to the younger and more hot-headed combatant; yet on reflection we have to admit that there is something to be said on the other side. We know by bitter experience that the admirations of others can be highly displeasing. It is not only that we are apt to be irritated by things that we cannot understand. Hero-worshippers have often the most fatal fault of the talker: they do not pause to consider whether that which interests them is also interesting to their hearers. Nor is there danger only in open lack of sympathy; it lurks also in community of taste. There is nothing in which the perverseness of human nature shows itself more strongly than in this matter of admiration. If those who worship our gods do not do so for the very same reasons as ours and to the same degree, they are worse than heathens. We had rather that our friend should not be able to read Thackeray at all than that he should think Mrs. Pendennis the noblest type of womanhood. An enthusiasm that is more simple and exuberant than our own seems at once infuriating and ridiculous. A year or two ago some pilgrims to the shrine of George Borrow were reported to have deliberately encamped in tents upon a Norfolk heath, where they were entertained with songs and dances by modern gipsies. Such behaviour is almost enough to make us throw a beloved and dog-eared "Lavengro" about the room. It is an indefensible and illogical impulse, but a natural one; and, when we have recovered ourselves, it makes us think more highly of the prosaic merits of judgment.

A CHANGED ASPECT.

Such feelings and prejudices belong to ordinary times. To-day we are living through extraordinary times, and the whole aspect of the question and the nature of our heroes have, for the moment at least, changed. When our most passionate adoration was given to those who wrote books or painted pictures, opinion would break in. We knew indeed that the other man's opinion was wrong; he could hardly shake us, but he could distress or annoy. Now our heroes are Lieutenant Wareford or Sergeant O'Leary, to mention only two of a splendid and unnumbered host who have peculiarly captivated the imagination, and in their case the question of opinion seems to vanish. We cannot be wrong in estimating them as we do. In their own domain of achievement they have done the finest things that anybody could do, and a hundred lexicographers could not give us a moment's qualm as to their true value. Not only is there no one to disagree with us, but we are much more kindly disposed towards those of our fellow-worshippers whose demonstrations seem to us overflow the bounds of dignity and good sense. We should like to restrain them, but only with a gentle hand. There is this, too, to be said about our new hero-worship. We think of these brave men as heroes, but we think of them also as ordinary mortals. One day we did not know of their existence; on the next their names have become household words. There has been no time for legends to grow up round them so that we need picture them as a race apart; they still appear to belong to the rank and file of mankind. And the nearer they seem to us the warmer is the glow and the more intensely do we feel ourselves united to all our fellows by a common bond of admiration.

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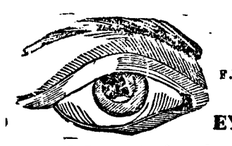

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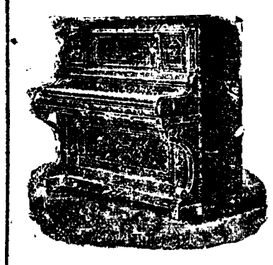

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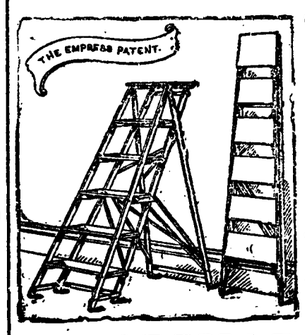

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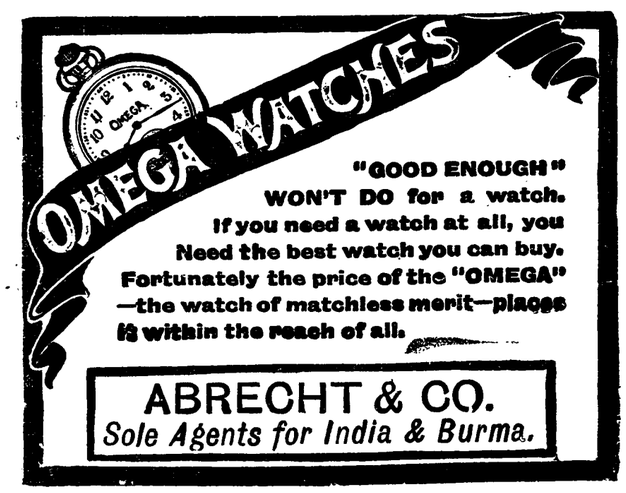
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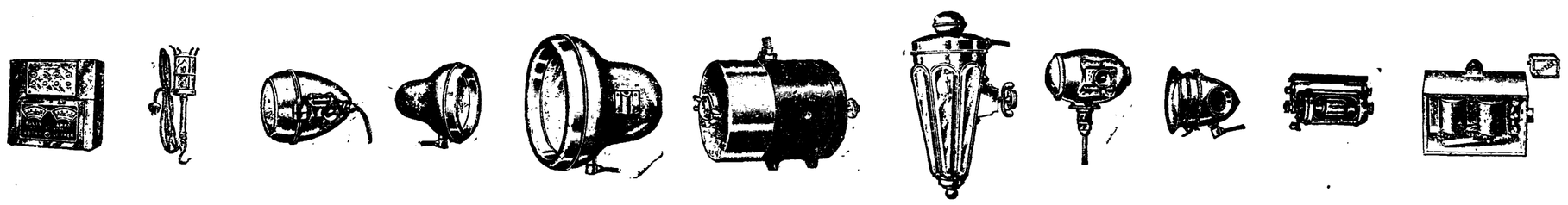

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